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NATO, WARSAW PACT TRADE CHARGES AT MBFR TALKS

AU261512 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Talks between Atlantic alliance and Warsaw Pact countries on reducing conventional forces in central Europe resumed here today with each side blaming the other for blocking all progress. The deadlocked so-called Mutual Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) have been mired in a climate of mutual mistrust for 12 years.

Polish spokesman Krzysztof Stronczynski said today the Warsaw Pact was "very disappointed" that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had still not replied to his proposal for an accord made in February 14. In terms of this proposal, the Soviet Union and the United States would cut their ground troops in central Europe by 20,000 and 13,000 soldiers respectively in the year following the signing here of a three-year accord. NATO had previously proposed that Moscow cut its troops by 30,000 in return for the withdrawal of 20,000 Americans.

Both sides agree that their troops in Europe should be cut to 700,000 or 900,000 including the Air Force. But NATO accuses the Eastern bloc of falsely understating its numbers, and of having 200,000 more men than NATO.

Mr. Stronczynski said: "The lack of a Western response after more than seven months is the main element blocking this negotiation. The Western attitude prevents any progress."

U.S. delegation spokesman John Karch replied that the Warsaw Pact proposal was still under review, since "a response by NATO requires time". But Mr. Karch said NATO had no choice but to reject the apparent attitude that the talks could progress only if NATO accepted the Warsaw Pact proposals.

Dutch envoy Jan Hein van de Mortel accused the Eastern bloc of deliberately casting doubt on NATO's sincerity. He said: "Such Eastern tactics seem to be an attempt to obscure the true situation in central Europe where the gap between the military capabilities of West and East continues to widen in favour of the latter".

The chief of the Polish delegation at the talks, Stanislaw Przygodzki, accused the West of persistently trying to "change the existing balance of forces in central Europe". He said it was doing this by "initiating new programmes of military build-up and striving to obtain unilateral advantages around the negotiating table".

The two sides also disagree on methods of on-site verification -- making sure that troops withdrawn in terms of an accord are not secretly replaced. Mr. Van de Mortel said Western efforts to discuss verification methods had received no constructive response from the Warsaw bloc.

The Polish delegation also noted that the U.S. Space Defence Initiative, a space-based defense research project dubbed "star wars", "does not create a good atmosphere for the future".

CELIKU ON HOXHA ROLE IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

AU251611 Tirana ZERI 1 POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Sep 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines: "A Monumental Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Thinking and Action"]

[Excerpts] Being the architect of Socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha is at the same time the designer of the party's policy for the country's socialist industrialization as a whole and for the creation and development of the heavy, extractive, and processing industry, in particular.

In the elaboration and implementation of the program for the country's socialist industrialization, the party, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, relied on the creative implementation of Lenin's and Stalin's teachings. Every step had to be carefully measured and weighed, otherwise, as Comrade Enver has written: "One could have broken one's neck at every turn, with every fundamental decision that determined strategic direction, as well as with tactical positions adopted for the implementation of these decisions."

In this completely new field, the party, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, once again showed its ability, maturity, adherence to principles, and the creative, organizational, and leading force of its revolutionary thinking and action. On the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Enver guided the party and mobilized the people, relying on their own efforts, to achieve the degree of industrialization that would make our economy capable of fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction, of guaranteeing and strengthening the country's economic and political independence, and of successfully meeting the inimical bourgeois-revisionist pressure under all circumstances. Comrade Enver instructed that all countries, whether large or small, should have their own national industry in order to be able to develop on the basis of the country's natural wealth and the needs of the market.

Socialist industrialization was not merely a popular aspiration, but also a historical imperative to defend the victories of the revolution and to build the new life. Although liberation found our country very poor, without any material and financial assets, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha did not direct industrialization to begin with light industry, which temporarily secured a more rapid accumulation. This would have kept our country dependent on others. Therefore, the party and Comrade Enver directed and embarked on the road of development by giving priority to heavy industry. This was the only correct and salvational road that would guarantee the country's economic and political independence and also become a firm basis for the development of the light and food industries, agriculture, and other branches of the economy. Under conditions of the profound economy and energy crises that have gripped the capitalist and revisionist world, the farsightedness and decisiveness of this direction can be seen clearly.

In accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the mining industry has been and will remain the primary base for the development of all other branches of our industry. This position is determined by the fact that our country is rich in a wide range of minerals and considerable reserves, that it provides the most essential raw materials to our economy, and is the major source of exports. It is on this basis that the party and Comrade Enver have determined the priorities and extent of the development of the various branches of the economy.

The structure of the various branches of the heavy, extractive, and processing industry have been improved from one 5-year period to the next, by the creation of new branches that have supported the consolidation and further development of our economy by constantly opening up new projects. As Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the rally with the working people in the city of Korce, in the coming 5-year period "the country's energy base will be further expanded, as will the variety of raw materials through the development of new mines and the enrichment of increasingly larger quantities of ores." Prospects will also be broadened in the metallurgical and iron-working sectors, and in the engineering, chemical, light and other industries.

In 1983 the proportion of the country's industrial production was 70 percent of all social production, and the national income derived from industry was 56 percent. In 1984 the country's overall industrial production had increased 164 times, as compared with 1983, while production of the means of production increased 210 times. Thus the proportion of production of the means of production reached 64.2 percent, as compared with 49 percent in 1960.

Advancing on the road indicated by Comrade Enver, our national industry currently secures the extraction and processing of more than 40 types of primary raw materials, hydrocarbons, and useful minerals which, together with agriculture, meet 90 percent of the country's need for raw materials.

The priority given to the development of heavy industry in our country led to the development of all branches of industry in a harmonious, proportional, and closely-related manner. By implementing Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings in our country, no illusions were permitted about "super-industrialization" or imitating industrial models and structures from the capitalist-revisionist world. Everything had been carefully studied, measured, and weighed, resting firmly on national soil, on the country's needs and real potential, and on present and future tasks in building socialism.

Comrade Enver also fought at all times to make certain that our country possessed an independent industry, in order that it never become dependent on or an appendage of the international capitalist market. This is the reason why the development of industry and its every branch has been correctly distributed throughout our country's territory, ensuring the harmonious development of all regions. This has been done primarily to meet the domestic needs of the economy and the people on the basis of the most rational and integral utilization of natural wealth, taking into consideration the size of the territory, the size of the population, the needs of the economy, and our natural resources.

The implementation of the program for the country's socialist industrialization has been achieved in a struggle against theories, views, interference, and pressures of domestic and external enemies. These enemies tried to impose natisocialist and anti-Albanian practices and directions on the party and the people in various ways.

Today and in the future we will continue to advance resolutely along this road, deepening and furthering our achievements to date. As was stressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia: "Nothing can divert our party and our people from these teachings, no force can divert them from a principled policy, the policy of Enver Hoxha." They constitute the cornerstone of our party's policy in our progress toward the full construction of a socialist and communist society.

SHEVARDNADZE'S UN SPEECH DEMONSTRATES 'REALISM'

AU251631 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 25 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze's speech before the 40th session of the U.N. Is a magnificent demonstration of political realism and responsibility for the future of mankind. Examined from this point of view, the speech is a continuation of the Soviet state's peaceloving line under the current international conditions.

The speech of the Soviet foreign minister is deeply impressive with its in-depth analysis of the causes of world political events. It discards all falsities and brings to surface the plain truth of the sorry state of the international relations, which have been brought to a dangerous point of confrontation and tension, thanks to the U.S. and some of its closest allies.

The speech's value is enhanced by the fact that objective political diagnosis is supplemented with constructive approaches to the main issues whose solution will determine the future of mankind. Mr. Shevardnadze, speaking on behalf of his country's state and party leadership, expounded certain leading ideas on the signing of an agreement to ban all space strike weapons and to reach considerable cuts of the nuclear weapons, on the peaceful ways and means to solve all local conflicts.

This platform is dominated by the idea for "star peace" contrasted against the U.S. "star wars" doctrine.

The halting of the militarization of space will be a means to break the chain of deadly danger and the world will start to back away from its inevitable destruction, which will be caused by the space confrontatin.

The Bulgarian people are joining the hope that the United States will listen to the voice of truth and will agree to the constructive Soviet proposals at the forthcoming meeting in Geneva in November.

PARTY ORGAN ASSAILS CORRUPTION OF LEADERSHIP

AU241205 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "The High Responsibility of the Leader"; underlined passages published in large type, uppercase passages published in spaced type]

[Text] The work of and with the leading cadres has a great, and in some cases decisive, importance for the results of the efforts of hundreds and thousands of people. The BCP has created and educated a great number of cadres, who are loyal to the cause, capable, skillful, and dynamic. The sociopsychological climate, faith in socialism and the immediate results in production depend on their initiative, discipline, skill in working with the people and backing up innovations, their ability to inspire those round them, and their impeccable personal example.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the role and contribution of leaders at all levels and areas of our comprehensive life are invaluable for the colossal successes of socialist Bulgaria.

THE PARTY EVALUATES THE WORK AND SELFLESSNESS OF THESE PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR MERITS. SOCIETY HAS BESTOWED ITS RECOGNITION UPON THEM, AND FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL RESPECT THEIR EXAMPLE. The orders, titles, and awards are only one aspect. The other, the more important one, is the recognition granted to the leaders by their people and collectives.

The leading cadres are the golden foundation of the party and the state. A certain number of them have participated in the fierce armed struggle against fascism; however, the number of those who have grown up, and been trained under socialist conditions is significantly larger. DIFFERENT GENERATIONS ARE WORKING. THEIR EXPERIENCE, COMPETENCY, AND ENERGY ALSO DIFFER: HOWEVER, THEY ARE UNITED BY THE PASSIONATE DESIRE TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY INSTRUCTIONS, ACCELERATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, AND ATTRACT BEHIND THEM THE OTHER WORKING PEOPLE, WHO ARE HEADING ALONG THE ROAD OF THE BCP GENERAL APRIL LINE. The huge majority of the leading cadres recognize their high responsibility to the party and people, and are doing everything possible to prove worthy of the confidence and hope of those who have promoted them.

The new stage, at which our country is today, and the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, so clearly outlined by the 12th BCP Congress and the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, pose new and significantly higher responsibilities to the leaders at all levels and in all areas. It is completely insufficient to merely voice agreement with these requirements. A decisive reevaluation in thought and action is necessary, as well as a personal style of work that fully corresponds to the needs of a revolutionary spirit in our everyday life. And a revolutionary spirit -- this means first of all to do our utmost to secure the rapid introduction of the top achievements of scientific-technological progress -- both ours and foreign. This means directing the collectives toward both short-term goals, so that they will clearly know what pace forward is to be followed, and thus be able to remove obstacles that appear, and quickly move forward. This means that they are to demonstrate special care and personally cooperate in introducing the new articles, which have proven advantages, to encourage and support the innovators materially, and to morally stimulate their effective efforts, and fight against bureaucracy and formalism. This means ensuring a constant and active control, and a solid inspection of the results, so that they could quickly step in and help overcome the difficulties that had emerged in production, and not try and this at the end, when nothing can be done at all, but accept the bitter results. This means that they must possess the courage to admit their mistakes and weaknesses, to be friendly and principledly strict toward their collaborators and all subordinates, and to prevent the suppression of criticism from bottom to top and its development only from top to bottom. This means that they must set an example with their socialist morals and refrain from actions that can compromise them in front of the collective. It means that they must secure total unity between words and deeds.

Yes, it is not easy to be a leader today. A leader's work is scrutinized under a magnifying glass and he is constantly subjected to a dual control -- from the bottom and from the top. Precisely because of this, it is his style of work and total devotion to the great and good idea that determines the impression of people about the leading cadres in general, and about the leading circles of socialist Bulgaria.

The Leninist, April style of work imposes exceptionally high standards on all leaders. Despite the fact that there have been no serious failures in our cadres' work, one must admit: SOME VERY ALARMING SYMPTOMS ARE BEING OBSERVED NOW, WHICH, IF LEFT WITHOUT CONSEQUENCES, CAN TURN HEADLONG INTO A VERY UNPLEASANT FACTOR WHICH RETARDS DEVELOPMENT. One must admit: The practice of quickly promoting unsuitable people whose actions stain the party and the pure communist idea is a serious one, and causes confusion. Such people can by no means be fighters in the socialist construction of our motherland.

One of the sacred rules of every leader is TO NEVER RECEIVE ANY PERSONAL BENEFITS MADE POSSIBLE BY ONE'S POSITION. In fact every citizen of the socialist state has to dearly protect public property with which he has been entrusted, and harshly unmask those who allow themselves to embezzle, put their hand in the state pocket, and share what they find there. This applies with double force to those who have some administrative, public, or party rank. Alas, it is precisely the road of the blatant personal benefit at the expense of official positions that has been followed and is being followed by people who otherwise are beating themselves on the chest and thus trying to prove how loyal they are to our great cause.

Such is the case, for example, with the former deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Svetozlar Georgiev. In order to construct his villa he ordered the following enterprises subordinated to him -- DKhZ [expansion unidentified] B. Dimitrov; Kostinbrod, NPK [expansion unidentified] Republika; Svoge, ZE [expansion] Murgash; Yana train station; and the labor cooperative agrarian plant [TKZS] in Iskrets village -- to supply him with construction materials and labor. Often he paid less than the real value of the materials and services. After the investigation (the stable door had been locked after the horse had been stolen); he paid 2,580 leva more. He had purchased the necessary construction materials not from the population funds but from state enterprises and TKZS. He had taken workers away from their work in the aforementioned plants, so that they could work for him, and had also used the vehicles of the aforementioned plants for the same purpose. Furthermore, utilizing his official position, he had taken an official of the National Agro-Industrial Union away from his direct obligations, so that he could work in the construction of his villa.

Of course, Svetozlar Georgiev got what he deserved in the end, but is this enough of a lesson? Is this a separate and isolated case? Unfortunately, the answer is negative. Another leader, Dimitur Gradev, director of the Center of Propaganda, Information, and Press at the Committee on Culture, has commissioned himself to do certain works, and then has paid himself, without obtaining permission from the committee. He has organized a group of employees to work on the construction of his villa in Lyulin, transporting them to the construction site by means of official transportation. When his family was on holiday in September 1983, again, for 7 or 8 days employees repaired his apartment during their work hours. Similar phenomena characterized the activity of Vasil Vasilev, director of the Supply and Placement Activity Directorate of the Transkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization. Both Gradev and Vasilev have behaved rudely and arrogantly to their collaborators, have set their employees one against the other, and have created difficulties for the collective and party organizations. Many serious violations of finance and state discipline at the Sofia Calculating Equipment Central Institute have caused the uncontrolled and unrecorded use of the socialist material base by private persons, for their personal needs. Serious damage has been inflicted upon the institute. Zhivko Zhelezov, the general director, has been punished, also by a financial fine, and afterwards, released from his position; however, the moral consequences, and the loss of confidence will long remain in the people's consciousness.

The aforementioned examples are not unique, and neither are they the most drastic ones. However, even they give us enough reasons to stress: THE MISUSE OF OFFICIAL POSITIONS IS NOW A FACT AGAINST WHICH EVERY COLLECTIVE, PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION, COMMITTEE, AND CITIZEN MUST REBEL. Some people are asking now with justification: How is it possible to build villas that cost more than 50,000-80,000 leva from a normal salary? Who allows the construction of asphalt roads to the most godforsaken places, where "accidentally" the villa of some leading official is? And the use of public transportation? How many cars with white license plates park on Saturday and Sundays near apartments and villas without the appropriate permit and despite prohibitions?

There are people who have simply mixed their personal belongings with the public ones, are pressing the gas pedal, and doing their private things at the expense of the precious state fuel. Some close their eyes and unscrupulous drivers from the enterprises they head are making "black" trips, thus embezzling from the state. The economic value of the wasted fuel is important enough, but what about the ideological, moral, and other damages caused by such personal examples? What can one say about cases of official cars bringing children to schools or students to the institutes?

Let us go one step further. There are examples of selecting and promoting cadres not on the basis of principles, but because of personal friendship. And afterwards, it is obvious that "our man" will be tolerated and guarded from the just and strict demands of society. Selection of cadres on the basis of common geographic origin, kinship ties, friendship, personal loyalty, and so forth must be publicly condemned and stamped out wherever evident.

For some people, however, things seem to be different, and they conclude that they have entered some executive elite, invented by them, and thus they permit themselves actions that separate them from the people, close them in some circle, and make them think that they are irreplaceable. Obviously, serious violations have been allowed at the selection, training, and the control over the activity of such leaders. Kostadin Batalov, after being promoted to general director of Interhotels, has turned many of his subordinates to crime. Dimitur Nikolov, former chairman of the Bulgarian Soccer Federation, together with two subordinates, has embezzled a large amount of foreign currency, and has benefited personally, for which he has been severely punished.

Consequently, THE ISSUE OF SELECTING THE CADRES ACQUIRES A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE NOW. Often, instead of looking for a person to do a certain job, a job is being searched for certain person. When a leader fails, even a leader at the lowest level, he is moved to another leading position (or even abroad!) with the obligatory preservation of his salary, and with even more privileges. Why? If the case is one of a premature promotion or a case of somebody who is incapable of performing the duties of his position, he must be transferred to another, more suitable position, with the appropriate new salary. This should be done without any dramatization. The preliminary selection must be much more serious, and the evaluation of the candidate for a leading position must be much more comprehensive. Professional skill and competence are insufficient. One must check the moral purity of the candidate, his ability to work with people, whether he listens to the voice of the party organization, what the public opinion about him is, and whether there is a discrepancy between his words and deeds. THE PARTY REQUIRES EVER MORE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENED DEMOCRACY IN SELECTING AND PROMOTING LEADERS. WE MUST BROADLY EMBARK ON THE ROAD OF THE COMPETITION-ELECTION PRINCIPLE, TO SOUND MOST APPROPRIATELY THE OPINION OF ENTIRE COLLECTIVES, AND IN GENERAL, TO INTRODUCE THE PRINCIPLE OF GREAT PUBLICITY, WHICH AT THIS MOMENT IS DECISIVE FOR THE CANDIDATE AND FOR THOSE WHO ARE TO BE LED BY HIM.

In every society unpure persons have succeeded in reaching some leading position and looking to their own interests. Socialism is no exception; however, our historic advantage and power is in the fact that as a new system we have all possibilities to conduct an uncompromising and effective struggle against such persons, with the support of the entire people. This is so because their negative example corrupts, kills faith, leads to apathy, and can even lead toward anallagous actions on the part of others.

Therefore, we cannot reconcile ourselves to and tolerate such phenomena. Therefore, the party of the Bulgarian communists so decisively condemns such deformations in our everyday life and demands an impeccable personal example from all leaders in their attitude to labor, and people, their moral purity and public activity. The party demands a general strengthening of control -- permanent control over the work, bilateral, from bottom to top and from top to bottom, an attentive attitude toward the signals of failures or improper actions on the part of leaders, and demands the adoption of a principled position on every concrete case, regardless of the position or the previous merits of the man. The party demands the broadest publicity of the imposed sanctions, so that the people will know, will obtain moral satisfaction, and will strengthen their faith in the justice and in the uncompromising attitude toward the disgrace.

Our country's cadres are loyal to the party cause, their merits are colossal, and their victories indisputable. Now the entire society relies on their work, because we face major tasks and because the role of the leaders at all levels in their implementation is irreplaceable. The party is fully confident of these cadres, precisely because of this, considers it necessary to adopt decisive measures for removing everything that casts a shadow on the image of socialist Bulgaria's leaders.

The confidence in these people is high.

Their responsibility to the party and people is also high.

This should never be forgotten by anybody!

MLADENOV, MINISTERS DISCUSS ISSUES IN NEW YORK

AU261312 Sofia BTA in English 1105 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 26 (BTA Corr.) -- Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov met Mr. Roland Dumas, minister of external relations of France. The two ministers expressed satisfaction over the development of the traditionally good Bulgaro-French relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres which is in accordance with the interests of the Bulgarian and the French peoples.

Exchanging opinions on some topical international issues the two ministers paid special attention to the East-West relations, to the necessity to consolidate the international situation, to stop the arms race and to adopt efficient measures for disarmament. Bulgaria's foreign minister stressed the importance which Bulgaria attaches to preventing the militarization of space.

Mr. Petur Mladenov met Mr. Karolos Papoulas, the foreign minister of Greece. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Greek relations are undergoing a successful upgrade development and that the summit bilateral meetings and talks have greatly contributed to this. Bulgaro-Greek relations are an example of the practical realization of the policy of peaceful co-existence between states of different social orders and they are a stabilizing factor in the political climate in the Balkans and in Europe.

The talks noted the necessity for further efforts to be made in consolidating the climate of goodneighbourliness and understanding and in promoting mutually advantageous cooperation in the Balkans in accordance with the interests of all states and of the cause of peace and security in the region.

They confirmed the unanimous stands of the two countries on the issue for turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone as well as their readiness to actively work for the realization of this idea.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on international issues and on the work of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed their concern over the continuing aggravation of the situation in Europe and in the world and their belief in the necessity to turn from tension and confrontation to negotiations on all aspects of the international relations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security and mutual respect of the interests of the states.

Mr. Petur Mladenov also met Mr. Wu Xueqian, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of China. At the talks the two ministers discussed the state of bilateral relations. They noted that this year has marked a progress in the development of trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation and in the sphere of sports and culture. They expressed a desire to seek new possibilities for broadening bilateral relations in the spheres of mutual interest.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Wu Xueqian exchanged opinions on some topical issues of the international situation and stressed the necessity for all countries to direct their efforts to consolidating peace and security in the world and for stopping the arms race and the averting of the militarization of space, for disarmament and for the promotion equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Bulgarian foreign minister gave a high assessment to the unilaterally assumed obligation by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and expressed the hope that their example will be followed by the other nuclear states, which would be a step of paramount importance towards averting the nuclear war threat.

Further Discussions

AU251701 Sofia BTA in English 1311 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 (BTA Corr.) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting here with Mr. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain.

They marked the positive aspects of the cooperation between the two countries and expressed their willingness to continue the political contacts as well as to promote further the development of the mutually advantageous relations in other spheres.

Both ministers exchanged opinions on some international issues and stressed the need to return to detente as a basis for sound mutually beneficial relations between the countries with different socio-political systems. They spoke in favor of the halting of the arms race and the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez voiced their support for the efforts of the Contadora Group for peaceful settlement of the problems in Central America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Petur Mladenov met Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the CCP and minister of the foreign affairs of Cuba. The meeting took place on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Cuba. In connection with this the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the upgrade development of the Bulgaro-Cuban cooperation. They condemned imperialism's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and other countries in the region and voiced their support for the activities of the Contadora Group for political settlement of the conflict in Central America.

Both ministers assessed highly the realistic and constructive proposals of the U.S.S.R. and the other countries from the socialist community, the implementation of which would contribute to the [as received] bringing down the tension and the recovering of the international climate, to the halting of the arms race and the nuclear arms race in particular, to the aversion of the militarization of space, to the undertaking of resultative measures for disarmament. The foreign minister of Cuba informed Mr. Petur Mladenov about the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries. Both ministers concluded that the movement of the non-aligned countries wins more and more recognition as a positive factor in the international relations, in the struggle for strengthening of peace and security in the world, in the establishing of new international economic order, against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr. Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs of Jordan. Both ministers stressed that there are further possibilities for widening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Jordanian relations and that both countries have the desire to work in this direction. Both ministers were of the opinion that in the present exacerbated international situation it is necessary to undertake measures for the consolidation of peace, for the halting of the arms race and for disarmament.

In viewing the Middle East situation it was confirmed that a just and durable peace could be achieved in the region only after Israel's withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since 1967 and after the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides spoke in favor of the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N. with the participation of all states concerned, including the P.L.O.

Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Doctor Dante Caputo, minister of foreign affairs of Argentina. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of the cooperation between the two countries and emphasized upon the excellent prospects for its improvement. It was noted that the good level of the contacts in the political sphere facilitates the mutually beneficial cooperation in economics and culture. Both sides expressed their willingness to broaden the agreements between the two countries.

The two ministers spoke on the need to adopt decisive measures for the halting of the further rise of tension in the international relations, which should help improve international climate and should lead to disarmament and detente. They expressed their support for the activities of the Contadora Group, which are aimed at finding peaceful solutions to the conflicts in Central America.

Mr. Petur Mladenov emphasized upon the great significance of the New Delhi declaration by six states from all parts of the world, one of which is Argentina. He reiterated Bulgaria's principled position on the Falkland Islands (the Malvinas) issues, which should be solved by peaceful means and in concord with the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly.

RUDE PRAVO COVERAGE OF REGIONAL AKTIVS SUMMARIZED

AU241323 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19, 20, and 21 September carries correspondents' reports ranging from 800 to 1,200 words on "party-economic aktivs" held in 6 Czechoslovak regions, in Prague, and in Bratislava last week to discuss current economic tasks, fulfillment of the 1985 plan, and preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The aktivs are said to have been attended by party, trade union, and youth union functionaries; representatives of state agencies; and the ranking personnel of important enterprises and plants.

Reporting on the "party-economic aktiv" held in Prague on 18 September, RUDE PRAVO on 19 September on page 1 first quotes Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee on the performance of the Prague economy this year: "The development of the Prague economy in the first half of this year has been characterized by irregular fulfillment of enterprise plans, not only in industry and in the building sector but in other branches as well. Nonetheless, industrial enterprises managed to fulfill the plans of gross production and the production of goods while exceeding the indicator of adjusted value added. However, despite the fulfillment or overfulfillment of the broken-down enterprise plans in the Prague industry, the proportion of the annual plan is in most volume indicators lower than the aliquot part of the whole year. A total of 12 enterprises failed to ensure the set task in the production of goods. Of 76 industrial enterprises in Prague, 38 organizations fulfilled the mandatory quality indicators in the first half of the year."

Speaking about the 1986 plan, Kapek reportedly said that "it is necessary to anticipate that the basis for next year's plan will be the plan for 1985, and not the results of its implementation, and that there will not be any changes. Should adjustments take place in some cases, they will also entail changes in payable wages, in material and energy inputs, and so forth."

Quoting Kapek's remarks on the building industry, the RUDE PRAVO report then says: "The fulfillment of planned construction tasks was adversely affected by weather conditions at the beginning of the year. The timely completion of projects remains one of the weakest links of investment construction in Prague. This applies, in particular, to the completion of apartments, in which the share of the annual plan has further declined compared with last year. Progress in the modernization of housing is very unsatisfactory. There are also delays in the construction of public facilities."

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation at the Prague aktiv is said to have been led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Reporting on his speech in the discussion, RUDE PRAVO says: "Milos Jakes characterized the current fulfillment of national economic tasks in the pregress period and stressed the necessity of accelerating intensification and fulfilling the tasks of socioeconomic development set for 1985. He went on to say: "A number of enterprises have already reported the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. But every enterprise can regard its obligations as completed only when it fulfills all quality indicators of the plan."

"He then commended the broad initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the party's founding. In this connection he emphasized the Prague appeal, which is aimed at accelerating the process of intensification by means of a more consistent utilization of progress in research and development and has been responded to in all CSSR regions. The tasks for 1985 are more challenging than previous tasks, Milos Jakes further said, but they represent a link with the Eighth 5-Year Plan and are an expression of the party's concern for accelerating the rate of intensification.

That is why the planned national economic targets must be met at any price, in order to achieve the necessary growth in national income. Developing the economy, labor productivity, and cost efficiency -- that is the decisive path to further raising the standard of living.

"The fulfillment of tasks, Comrade Jakes said, requires the broad mobilization of working people, which will be feasible only if we go out and reach the people, explain to them what is at stake, and enlist them for the fulfillment of quite specific tasks."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 September on pages 1 and 5 carries correspondents' reports on "party-economic aktivs" held the preceding day in North Moravia, West Slovakia, Bratislava, and West Bohemia.

Reporting on the North Moravian regional aktiv, held in Novy Jicin, the RUDE PRAVO report first quotes the opening speech by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravia CPCZ regional committee. According to Mamula, the "North Moravian region is succeeding in ensuring the basic tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress," despite differences in the performance of enterprises working under comparable conditions. Mamula criticizes factory managers "who are already predicting that their organizations will not fulfill the plan," and calls for "energetic measures against those who show no intention of changing their approaches to managerial and organizational work and their attitudes toward asserting production innovation and research and development."

The session in Novy Jicin was also addressed by Milos Jakes in his capacity as head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation. Jakes reportedly "voiced appreciation for the fact that the aktiv of leading party and economic functionaries of the North Moravia region is tackling urgent problems and showing on what to focus attention. He stressed that the party mobilizes communists and all working people to ensure the fulfillment of the 1985 plan, which must be a stepping stone for fulfillment of the qualitative indicators characterizing the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In this connection he stressed the need to accelerate intensification of the national economy, which goes hand-in-hand with the efficiency and quality of all work. It is necessary, Milos Jakes stressed, to fulfill not only volume indicators, but primarily those pertaining to quality because these are the factors determining the growth of national income. It is necessary to raise the profitability of our exports in the needed structure and to accelerate the practical utilization of research and development. In this respect we expect a lot not only from the initiative of working people but also from tightened discipline and order.

"Milos Jakes voiced appreciation for the exacting way in which the working people of the North Moravia region approach the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He emphasized that it has taken them a relatively short time to overcome in volume indicators the consequences of this year's extreme winter. He also acknowledged the work of farmers, who have already successfully coped with the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The development of initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the CSSR people's struggle for national liberation and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army has also yielded positive results, inter alia in the work of national committees and National Front organizations.

"New approaches to intensification, quality, and efficiency require a broad mobilization of the working people. This is the Communists' foremost task. In keeping with the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, annual members meetings and party conferences must mark the culmination of preparations for 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, must formulate a clear program, and must enlist every citizen for it, M. Jakes stressed."

Reporting on the West Slovak regional aktiv, held in Bratislava on 19 September, RUDE PRAVO first cites Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, on the region's economic results this year. Janak is quoted as having said that "despite the 100.9 percent fulfillment of planned production tasks in the first 8 months of the year, which means that products worth more than Kcs230 million have been produced in excess of the plan, we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved.

For example, 13 enterprises have failed to fulfill the gross production plan since the beginning of the year, with their aggregate shortfall amounting to Kcs248 million. Accountable for this shortfall are, above all, Tesla Piestany, the Slovak Malt Plant in Trnava, the West Slovak Cement Works in Rohoznik, the Slovak Power Engineering Works in Tlmace, Chirana Piestany, ZVL Skalica, TOS Trencin, Duslo Sala, and some other organizations.

Although products rated as having a high technological standard account for 19.6 percent of produced merchandise, losses caused by poor quality production are not negligible. The region's overall economic results are also adversely affected by nonproductive costs, deficits, damages, and fines and penalties."

Among the participants in the West Slovak regional aktiv was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation. According to the RUDE PRAVO report, Lenart said that the CPCZ Central Committee orients party organizations and all Communists in various sectors of economic and social life toward consistent implementation of the resolution of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. People's living standards and the overall progress of society depend on the approach to the mandatory tasks of this year's plan and responsible preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This requires mobilization of the base of members and other working people and mobilization of all creative powers and potentials for resolution of the crucial problems of the present and the future. It is necessary to purposefully control whether the committees of primary organizations and party members tackle tasks in the sphere of cadre, managerial, and mass-political work in a programmatic way and whether they approach the fulfillment of targets in the cardinal areas of industry, agriculture, culture, health care, education, and so forth in a differentiated manner.

Jozef Lenart praised the contribution of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee to the mobilization of untapped resources in science and technology as an important national economic intensification factor and emphasized the need to further improve the quality of work, raise the technological standard of the national economy, increase the efficiency of valorization processes, and intensify cooperation and production sharing with CEMA countries. The Leninist style of work means, he said, that the forthcoming annual members meetings and party conferences must also be marked by exactingness, an atmosphere of strict critical analysis, and a constructive approach to setting and implementing the plan, especially the plan for the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will be decisive also for the subsequent years. In this connection Comrade Lenart said that party organizations must cooperate with the trade unions, the youth union, and other social organizations associated in the National Front in making use of the working people's broad initiative."

According to Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the Bratislava City CPCZ Committee, the main speaker at the Bratislava city aktiv, "a total of 16 of the city's 35 industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the plan of adjusted value added in the first 8 months of the year and 13 failed to meet the planned production targets." The causes, according to Slapka, lie in the shortage of some production materials, problems with sales, and problems in organization and management.

The RUDE PRAVO report also cites Slapka's criticism of the draft 5-year plans submitted by Bratislava enterprises "because for the most part the draft plans are not commensurate with the exacting nature of the coming period." He also notes that only three Bratislava enterprises have joined the "Prague appeal," although there are 35 industrial and 13 construction enterprises in Bratislava, plus 18 production cooperatives.

The Bratislava city aktiv was also addressed by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation. After quoting Haman on the need to fulfill set tasks everywhere, the RUDE PRAVO report goes on to say: "Josef Haman stressed that the sessions of primary party organizations must be businesslike and have a working character. They must take place in the spirit of critical exactingness and eliminating formalism, which impedes people's activity and which still persists at some places. In this connection, he said that the inadequate work of some managers must not be hidden behind 'global' successes. At annual members meetings all Communists must speak frankly not only about attained results, but also about the tasks of the forthcoming period, which will be marked by a tightening of order and discipline. In concluding, he emphasized the key tasks of intensification and scientific and technological development and the importance of accelerating the practical application of their results."

The main report at the West Bohemia regional aktiv, held in Plzen on 19 September, was delivered by Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the West Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee. Speaking about the economic results of the region in the first 8 months of the year, Mevald said planned goods production has been exceeded by almost Kcs100 million, the plan of adjusted value added has been exceeded by Kcs39 million, and that per-employee labor productivity has been Kcs570 higher than planned. Exports to both socialist and nonsocialist countries have been exceeded and farmers have already fulfilled the planned milk procurement for the entire 5-year plan. Addressing himself to negative phenomena in the region's economy, Mevald then says: "By the end of August, two-thirds of the region's 42 monitored enterprises fell short of the planned adjusted value added. The Carlsbad porcelain economic production unit, for example, which has innovated only 4.7 percent of its production in the last 3 years, is far behind in plan fulfillment. In 4 years of the 5-year plan, the profits of Eska Cheb have been halved. Not even one product of the enterprise has received the first-quality rating. The Skoda Plzen enterprise has allowed the profitability of its exports to drop almost 25 percent.

"Although the plans of a number of enterprises had been adjusted in the first half of the year, some of them speculate that their tasks in profits, adjusted value added, and costs will be made even softer. These enterprises include Eska Cheb, Carlsbad Porcelain, the Mejdek Worsted Yarn Spinning Mill, Skoda Plzen, the Sokolov Chemical Works, and many others. If plan adjustments are effected, there must also be a proportionate reduction in wages and material and energy inputs.

"Comrade Mevald also drew attention to the speculative use of inventories. In the Skoda enterprise, for example, they were reduced by Kcs207 million in June, and in July they again went up by almost Kcs300 million. Eska Cheb, the West Bohemian paper mill, and the Tosta enterprise in As have undergone a similar development. Checks have shown that what is involved are not any real changes in inventories, but operations on paper that make it possible to claim bonuses."

The West Bohemian aktiv is also said to have criticized party organizations that "accept the arguments of the economic management about the unfeasibility of plans" and to have called for the elimination of such "conciliatory attitudes" on the part of party organizations.

The West Bohemian party-economic aktiv was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

According to the RUDE PRAVO report, Havlin called for closer links between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions, for a more intensive use of the results of world science, for more intensive and efficient cooperation and integration within the framework of CEMA, and for making a better use of people's qualifications and skills. In concluding his speech, Havlin reportedly said: "The only way to achieve a decisive turnaround is by fully mustering people's intellectual capacities. This cannot be reached through slogans and declaration of will. We must re-examine the existing practice and must not be afraid to propose and decide on measures that will set this great capacity free for our ends."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 September on pages 1 and 2 carries correspondents' reports on regional aktivs held the preceding day in East Bohemia, Central Bohemia, and East Slovakia.

Reporting on the West Bohemian aktiv held in Hradec Kralove, RUDE PRAVO first cites the main report delivered by Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the East Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee. Tesar is quoted as having said that although the annual plan in the region is being fulfilled collectively, there are also "chronic nonfulfillers" among the region's enterprises. These reportedly include Tesla Hradec Kralove, Vertex Litomysl, Osinek Kostelec nad Orlici, Sigma Ceska Trebova, and some "major food industry enterprises."

Tesar calls it "intolerable" that as early as July more than 40 percent of the region's 96 "monitored enterprises" assumed that they would fall short of the planned indicator of adjusted value added, and that almost 50 percent of these enterprises expected their annual plan to be scaled down. Tesar also criticizes the fact that although the number of new products introduced by East Bohemian industrial enterprises in the first half of the year was 17.9 percent higher than in the same period last year, their share in the overall production volume has declined. According to Tesar, this "negative development" has been caused, in particular, by Fotochema Hradec Kralove, Elitex Usti nad Orlici, Pleas Havlickuv Brod, and the Chotebor Engineering Plant. "Technologically advanced products" reportedly account for only 2 percent of the overall value of the region's industrial output.

Reporting on the speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the East Bohemian aktiv, RUDE PRAVO then says: "In order to ensure in the Eighth 5-Year Plan a 3.5 percent average annual growth in national income, we must immediately put an end to the current practice and do away with contradictions between words and deeds. This demand does not concern just party functionaries, ranking economic personnel, and trade union organizations, but every communist, every employee or youth union member.

"The process of intensification of our national economy in the period to come depends, first of all, on an accelerated reduction of material and energy inputs. There are plenty of examples of the great material- and energy-intensiveness of our production, of the needlessly wasteful use of raw materials and energy. We must be more energetic in dealing with the quality of products, which keeps us from expanding our exports. In this connection Comrade Hoffmann emphasized the need to substantially improve the entire intra-enterprise control mechanism. Trade union and youth union organizations have a wide scope for activity here."

Addressing the Central Bohemian regional aktiv in Pribram, Frantisek Hanus, leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee, reportedly criticized the irregular plan fulfillment by the region's enterprises. According to Hanus, "shortcomings in managerial and organizational activity are being compensated by working people's initiative, increasing overtime work, and work on Saturdays and Sundays.

"Frequently, this borders on 'playing a hazardous game with the initiative of the working people, who in one period are not utilized to the full, and then are asked to take extraordinary measures to come to terms with the tasks.' Hanus also reportedly objected to the 'approaches of some party and economic functionaries whose proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan are inconsistent with the aims of steadily growing intensification and efficiency."

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the Central Bohemian aktiv, reportedly spoke about preparations for the next party congress: "We need a critically exacting look at the results of our work up to now. This applies to all sectors without exception. From Communists we must demand a realistic, sober view of life around them. Every Communist is obliged to attentively register where the reality of life differs from our party norms and from party resolutions and why this is the case. However, what matters is not the mere registration, but committed work to change the situation. We must be far more energetic in seeking ways to steadily improve individual areas of our economic and social life and to implement necessary measures for this improvement." According to the RUDE PRAVO report, Pitra also spoke about the need to accelerate the process of intensification on the basis of accelerating research and development, improving management, and deepening socialist integration.

Dealing with the East Slovak aktiv held in Kosice, RUDE PRAVO first quotes Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovakia Regional CPSL Committee, on the poor efficiency of the region's exports to nonsocialist countries and on the poor quality of the region's industrial output. According to Pirc, only 35.9 percent of products tested in the first half of the year received the first quality rating, compared with 64 percent rated as second quality and 0.1 percent rated as third quality. Pirc is also said to have pointed to "subjective causes" that have had an adverse effect on the harvest of grain and potatoes in the region. According to the RUDE PRAVO report, he "assessed in a particularly critical way" the work of farmers in Michalovce district and "raised serious objections" to the work of farmers in the Kosice-area.

The RUDE PRAVO report notes that the discussion in Kosice "confirmed that it is essential in a number of enterprises and plants to substantially intensify the effectiveness of the struggle against employees who are responsible for poor quality work, who violate work and technological discipline, who take advantage of their post for their own benefit, and who enrich themselves at the expense of society. A great deal of liberalism and unused possibilities in the work of economic managements and party and social organizations in this respect still persist."

The East Slovak regional aktiv was also attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, who addressed the meeting in his capacity as head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation. According to the RUDE PRAVO report, Colotka emphasized the importance the party attaches to the tasks of economic development and the need to effect a "fundamental turnaround" in the fulfillment of quality indicators, in the elimination of unjustified differences in the performance of enterprises and economic production units, and in increasing the efficiency of production and exports. According to Colotka, "these demands pertain in an even more urgent form than statewide to the economy of Slovakia and the East Slovakia region." Colotka reportedly also praised the fact that East Slovakia has made up for the shortfall accrued in the first months of 1985 and that it fulfilled the plan of industrial production for the first 8 months of 1985 by 101 percent.

In concluding his speech, Colotka then said: "In preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must apply the intensive approach far more energetically than until now.

He who does not understand or does not want to understand this reality of life is an obstacle to development. Only setting a higher growth rate goal for the national income than that set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will enable us to keep abreast of developments and catch up with the most advanced industrial states."

HUSAK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR ENVOY

LD261957 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. He discussed with him some topical questions of the CSSR-USSR cooperation.

1986-90 ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PRK

BK211240 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, September 21 -- A visiting government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning, was received in Prague Wednesday by Svatopluk Potac, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia.

The two parties discussed the coordination of the economic plans of their countries for 1986-90 and the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

BEJDA HEADS CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION TO GREECE

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by a CSSR Central Committee working delegation headed by Vasil Bejda, see the Greece section of the 26 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

II. 27 Sep 85

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E 1

NO AGREEMENT ON ELBE BORDER AT MEETING WITH FRG

LD261615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The 74th session of the GDR-FRG Border Commission that consists of GDR and FRG Government delegations, ended in Garmisch-Partenkirchen today. It dealt with examining marking of the existing border and the state of the agreements concluded on questions linked to the border line. After the session Dr Volkmar Frenzlein, head of the GDR delegation, told the press: "The GDR and FRG have affirmed in the Basic Treaty the inviolability of the border that exists between them. Accordingly they have also agreed to ascertain, mark, and document precisely the border line.

"The GDR stands by these contractual obligations. In ascertaining the precise border line, it has been highly constructive in working with the Border Commission. This applies also to the border line of the Elbe. After examining the documents relating to the border line the GDR agreed in 1974 to the FRG proposal to fix the boundary line in the middle of the river. Commensurate with this proposal an agreed protocol note has been in existence since 15 May 1975 that states: 'The FRG and GDR Governments agree on the boundary line in the Elbe section (border sections 7-9) as follows: The border between the FRG and GDR in the Elbe section starts on the last marked border point of border section 6B. It continues as an extension of the last two border points of land border section 6B in the middle of the Elbe, runs along the center of the river up to that point where the extension of the two former border points of border section 10A meet the center of the Elbe, and from there runs to boundary point No 1 of border section 10A.'

"The facts show no reasons to justify delaying ascertainment of the border line along the Elbe River. The instruction of the Basic Treaty and the documents to be used in ascertaining and fixing the border are clear and unambiguous. From 1945-49 in the relevant sections, the Elbe formed the border between the Soviet and British zones. The eastern bank of the river was not a border at any time. The eastern half of the Elbe was part of the Soviet occupation zone from 1945-49. This has been verified by numerous documents. Here, in particular, the Soviet side exercised jurisdiction and occupying functions. To this end there existed for example a military allied command competent for the Elbe from Boizenburg to Tangermünde. This fact cannot be nullified by repeating the assertion of an alleged border on the eastern river bank. The territorial and sovereign competences for this part of the Elbe were handed over to the GDR in 1949.

"At this session the GDR has once again pointed out to the FRG the factual and legal positions. A number of documents were handed to the FRG delegation. They verify the accord between the former allies that the border ran along the center of the river and that the eastern half of the river belonged to the then Soviet occupation zone. In view of the clear legal situation to which the factual situation corresponds, the GDR believes that the early ascertaining of the exact boundary line is possible. This would be significant for peace and good-neighborliness in Europe."

HONECKER MEETS WITH SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD261208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- Today, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, received the military delegation from the SRV that is currently in the GDR.

The deputation is headed by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV national defense minister. He conveyed fraternal greetings from Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The greetings were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Army General Van Tien Dung reported on the Vietnamese people's efforts to successfully develop socialism and defend its homeland according to the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress. Cooperation with the GDR and the other socialist fraternal countries in creating the material-technological bases of socialism in Vietnam is developing fruitfully. In this connection the Army general thanked the people of the GDR cordially for their solidarity and support.

Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the many activities of the workers and soldiers in preparations for the 11th SED Congress. They thus affirmed their determination to realize creatively the party's course, which aims for political stability, economic dynamism, and unified economic and social policies to benefit the people, thereby contributing to safeguarding peace.

Erich Honecker and Army General Van Tien Dung referred later in their talk to the dangers to peace that are conjured up by the adventurous confrontation and arms drive course of imperialism's most aggressive circles, especially by the militarization of space as intended by the United States.

Therefore the most important concern of GDR and SRV policy, together with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, remains to prevent a new world war and to use all opportunities to ensure that reason and a sense of reality prevail in international relations. Once again the USSR, with its moratoriums and constructive proposals for arms limitation and disarmament to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth and to explore space peacefully are signs of hope and encouragement for all peace-loving people.

The general secretary expressed the certainty that the socialist states, together with all peace forces, will succeed in stopping the proponents of aggression and also, in the future, preventing a violation of the military-strategic balance. In this spirit the GDR reliably meets her international alliance obligations.

Erich Honecker praised the visit by the SRV military delegation to the GDR as an expression of the close friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states, and armies. The workers of the GDR are following the efforts of the Vietnamese fraternal people in developing socialism and defending its achievements with great sympathy and concern. In this the GDR will continue to give solidarity and help to the Vietnamese class comrades and comrades-in-arms.

In recognition and appreciation of the outstanding achievements in consolidating friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of the GDR and SRV, Erich Honecker awarded the Scharnhorst Order to the Vietnamese defense minister. Other members of the military delegation were honored with the military order "For Services to People and Fatherland."

The meeting in the Central Committee building was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, national defence minister, and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee secretary, as well as by the deputy defense ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz. Also present was Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

KADAR-GORBACHEV TALKS EMPHASIZE COOPERATION

Increased Economic Ties

LD261142 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Friendly Meeting" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 25 [date as received] (MTI) - Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, who came to Moscow for a friendly working visit, met on September 25 Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the cordial meeting the party leaders informed each other on the progress of the construction and perfection respectively, of advanced socialist society in their countries, the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP Congress in Hungary, and comprehensive preparations for the 27th congress of the CPSU in the Soviet Union. They emphasized the importance of the fact that both countries set the aim of accelerating social and economic development, which they plan to achieve through a comprehensive increase of productivity, fuller exploitation of the historic advantages of socialism and the benefits of socialist planned economy, by unfolding the social achievements, ideological and intellectual values of socialist society, and with observance of the common experiences, general laws and national characteristics of socialist construction.

The party leaders established with satisfaction that the relations based on fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union, have attained a high level. Our cooperation has developed further in all walks of life in the spirit of the agreements reached during the visit of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union in July 1983. The politicians pledged that the HSWP and the CPSU will continue to seek the deepening of Hungarian-Soviet contacts in all walks of life, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The party leaders laid particular stress on increasing the efficiency of economic contacts between their countries, first of all in pioneer areas of technical-scientific progress. New forms of cooperation are consistently sought and being applied between the two countries' institutes, companies and workplace collectives. The long-term programme valid until the year 2000 of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union provides a favourable background for such efforts.

Hungary and the Soviet Union wish to continue to actively promote the development of the socialist economic integration and attainment of the objectives adopted jointly at the CMEA summit, as this will further strengthen the economic and political positions and the attraction of socialism in the world.

On reviewing the international situation Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the importance of further strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member states as this is a principal factor of successful struggle for the maintenance of peace and for averting the danger of war generated by the most reactionary circles of American imperialism, in the first place. On behalf of the HSWP and the Hungarian People's Republic Janos Kadar assured of his wholehearted support the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the armament race, prevention of the militarization of outer space and nuclear war.

The party leaders emphasized the significance of such magnificent recent Soviet peace initiatives as the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, a proposal for international cooperation for peaceful use of the outer space.

The participants of the talks start out from the understanding that it is possible to achieve a positive turn in international relations, provided the United States and its NATO allies will renounce their plans to upset the military-strategic balance of power. They confirmed the readiness of the Hungary and the Soviet Union to step up efforts, together with the other countries of the socialist community, to strengthen international security, reduce the level of military confrontation, improve the political climate in Europe and the world, and revive detente in inter-state relations.

The leaders of the HSWP and the CPSU emphasized, in the international circumstances created by the increased aggressivity of imperialism it is a topical aim to strengthen the internationalist comradely cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers parties. They took a stand for the strengthening of contacts with progressive movements and political parties interested in the maintenance of peace. Full identity of views on all questions discussed and a cordial atmosphere were characteristic of the meeting.

Janos Kadar invited Mikhail Gorbachev for a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

Increased Technological Ties

LD261914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The MSZMP Politburo held a session today. It heard and approvingly acknowledged a report by Janos Kadar about his friendly official working visit to the USSR on the 24th and 25th of September. The Politburo noted with satisfaction that the talk between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was characterized by a complete identity of views, mutual trust, and understanding. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, successfully contributed to deepening the two parties' international relations and to developing, in a multifaceted manner, the cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR as well as to strengthening Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The Politburo highly valued the talks' emphasis on the importance of speeding up social and economic progress as well as the emphasis placed on the usefulness of further exploiting the possibilities that lay in the development of bilateral relations. The Politburo believes it is important for the responsible leaders of our economic life, continuing to use proven methods, to seek out and employ the new possibilities and effective forms of Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It is the conviction of the Politburo that the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations contributes to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and to the further, comprehensive unfolding of their economic cooperation.

The Politburo emphasized the importance of the MSZMP and CPSU identical assessments of all the principle issues of international life. Our party, government, and people highly value, and support the consistent and principled foreign policy of the USSR -- her proposals seeking a compromise to halt the arms race, to prevent the militarization of space, to prevent a nuclear war, and to guard world peace.

The Politburo considers it necessary to cooperate with all peace-loving forces and to carry out our foreign policy activities persistently for the consolidation of world peace and international security. The Politburo deems that the talks have given further impetus to the further development of comprehensive Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, which benefits both our peoples. The MSZMP, the state, and social organs will, in the future, do everything possible toward this end.

USSR'S NIKONOV MEETS WITH VANCSA, KOROM

LD262248 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Secretary of the CPSU CC Viktor Nikonov Thursday paid a call on Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The minister informed the delegation on the state of the Hungarian agriculture and food industry and implementation of the agricultural objectives of the 16th Five-Year Plan. He discussed the guidelines of the next five-year plan and development possibilities of Hungarian-Soviet agricultural and food industrial cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP CC, member of parliament and chairman of the Constitutional Law Council, and by Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

NEMETH ADDRESSES CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

LD262250 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- The Central Control Committee of the HSWP met on Thursday with the attendance of the members of the CCC [Central Control Committee], department heads of the HSWP CC, leaders of party institutes, secretaries of Budapest and county party committees, senior party officials of metropolitan districts and ministries and the chairmen of disciplinary committees.

After the opening speech of Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee, Imre Somogyi, secretary of the CCC, gave a report.

The meeting was addressed also by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

The participants discussed aims connected with implementation of the resolutions of the 13th party congress and special attention was paid to matters like party unity and discipline, the uniform integration of aims, improvement of order and discipline, the uniform integration of aims, improvement of order and discipline, consistent implementation of the resolutions and efficient control.

KADAR TO VISIT CSSR AT HUSAK'S INVITATION

LD261705 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest -- Janos Kadar will visit the CSSR in the coming days. The party first secretary is to make a friendly working visit to the neighboring country at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and head of state.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF SUHARTO'S VISIT

Dinner Toasts

LD201133 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 20 Sep 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- In the evening Pal Losonczi and his wife held a gala dinner in honour of President and Mrs Suharto, in the Hunter's Hall of Parliament. Toasts were made by the Hungarian and Indonesian heads of state at the dinner. By way of introduction Pal Losonczi expressed his conviction that the talks would contribute to reinforcing the traditional friendship between the two peoples and would provide an incentive to the further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation. He then pointed out that "although we have differing views on a number of issues regarding present and future, we are of the identical opinion regarding the major problems of humankind, the vital interests of the peoples." He stressed:

"Hungary highly respects and fully understands Indonesia's efforts to consolidate the peace of the region in the spirit of the basic principles of peaceful coexistence of Bandung," said Pal Losonczi, who discussed Indonesia's active role in the region in the Non-aligned Movement, for peace and general security, in the struggle for the cooperation of the peoples. "The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports these noble objectives and is ready to cooperate in realizing them," he said.

Pal Losonczi then spoke on domestic policy life and stressed that there had been useful negotiations on how to advance traditional understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries, and fill them with more concrete content. As he said, at the talks both sides expressed their intentions to intensify relations, to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and he reminded listeners that the Hungarian side had offered its willingness to expose further concrete opportunities to advance the commercial, economic, technological-scientific and cultural relations of the two countries.

In his reply President Suharto used warm words to speak of the hospitality of the Hungarian Government and people. He stressed that the Hungarian nation is known to be peace-loving, and to have attained achievements in the creation and consolidation of national unity. "The main goal of my visit is to further strengthen friendly relations with the Hungarian people and to intensify mutual understanding between our peoples and countries.

The Indonesian president then spoke on the fact that great attention in his country was being paid to the achievements of the Hungarian people. "These," he said, "remind us of our people an social justice, with the goal of creating an advanced and flowering society resting on the soil of Indonesian national specifics. In taking the road to industrial development Hungarian industry is a source of valuable experience to us. Hungary's highly advanced agriculture is also an area from which we can gain rich experience since the advance of agriculture holds a prime position in our socio-economic progress.

Suharto then spoke of the independent and active foreign policy his country has been conducting for forty years. "We want to create friendly relations with all nations, irrespectively of world outlook, and social or political system," he said. "We are ready for sincere and mutual understanding and are convinced that it is necessary to achieve peaceful coexistence between nations and only through close cooperation can a peaceful, advanced and flowering existence of mankind be achieved.

"We must continue efforts for the transformation of international economic relations and so that the developing countries can increasingly participate in shaping global economic decisions. In connection with this, concrete efforts aimed at establishing a New International Economic Order are extraordinarily important. At the same time the developing countries must consolidate their solidarity and live up mutually advantageous cooperation with other states. For this reason we welcome the intention of the Hungarian Government to assist in evolving many-sided relations between our countries, particularly in the economic and commercial spheres.

Finally Suharto expressed his conviction that his negotiations with Pal Losonczi, at which they reviewed bi-lateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest, were most useful, and that his visit was further reinforcing the fibers of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, expanding cooperation at the same time.

Communique Issued

LD220824 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife, Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and his wife paid an official visit to Hungary from 19-21 September.

The Indonesian president was accompanied by Sudharmono, Minister of state and state secretary; Johannes Sumarlin minister of state for research and technology and chairman of the state planning commission; Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; Mardiono, minister and cabinet secretary; General Benny Murdani, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces; Nana Sutresna, deputy foreign minister in charge of external economic relations; and Kasman Pahala Haojahan Siahan, Indonesian ambassador to Hungary.

The Hungarian negotiating party included Lajos Czinege, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Lieutenant Colonel Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defense; Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister; Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Debreczeni, Hungarian ambassador to Indonesia.

Talks between presidents Losonczi and Suharto were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. The two presidents briefed each other on the state of their countries and discussed current international issues, paying particular attention to issues on peace and security in Europe and the Southeast Asian region. They reviewed the development of Hungarian-Indonesian relations and confirmed that the extension and development of cooperation serves both nations' interest. The Indonesian president visited agricultural and industrial units and made a sightseeing tour of Budapest's historical, cultural, and artistic sights. President Suharto spoke with appreciation of the development of the Hungarian national economy, particularly of the development of agriculture, and praised the internationally-recognized achievements of Hungarian culture and art. Pal Losonczi highly appreciated Indonesia's efforts to develop its industry and agriculture and to increase the standard of living of its fast growing population.

Discussing international issues, the two heads of states paid special attention to issues on security in Europe and Asia, disarmament, and cooperation between peoples. They expressed concern over the increase in international tension and the acceleration of the arms race and its extension to outer space.

The parties agreed that there is no reasonable alternative of peaceful coexistence and that debated issues between states must be settled through negotiations and on the basis of reciprocal interests. They welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summit and expressed their hope that it would contribute to easing international tension and improve the relations of the two big superpowers. The parties stated that reducing international tension and curbing the arms race would contribute to stopping the further deterioration of the world economic situation and easing the severe situation of the developing countries. President Suharto spoke in terms of appreciation of the active peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic. Pal Losonczi appreciated the independent and nonaligned policy pursued by the Republic of Indonesia, especially her efforts to promote peace and security in the Southeast Asia region and the dialogue between the ASEAN and Indonesian countries.

On Hungarian-Indonesian relations, the two presidents stated that there are institutional possibilities for the further development of political, economic, and scientific-technological relations. Despite the great distance between the two countries, reciprocal interest in strengthening bilateral cooperation was expressed. The parties welcomed initiatives made in this fields since Pal Losonczi's visit to Indonesia last November. They expressed their conviction that besides the two presidents' talks, other talks explored further possibilities for extending political, economic, commercial, and scientific-technological cooperation.

The two presidents stated that the visit of Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and the friendly atmosphere of the talks gave a further impetus to improve the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Indonesia and contributed to the realization of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

President Suharto invited Pal Losonczi and his wife for an official visit to Indonesia.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 21 September reports: "Having concluded his talks, Indonesian President Suharto left Hungary today."

JARUZELSKI'S NEW YORK STATEMENTS, MEETINGS NOTED

Makes Arrival Statements

LD251900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has arrived in New York to attend the 40th UN General Assembly session.

John Kennedy Airport, 0200 Warsaw time: A special plane of Polish airlines LOT from Havana has just landed. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and accompanying personalities were greeted by a personal representative of the UN secretary general. Wojciech Jaruzelski is greeted by representatives of Polish representations in the United States and by members of the Polish delegation to the 40th UN General Assembly session.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski made a statement to the press:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording, in Polish with translation into English after each sentence] I have come to New York heading the Polish delegation to the commemorative 40th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. As one state out of 159 UN members, Poland was a cofounder of the United Nations, and it shares in its values. We want the strengthening of this extremely important and indispensable world organization. That is of great importance for the world, and I shall try to demonstrate this in my statement in the general debate. The Polish delegation will actively participate in the work of the session. The session agenda highlights a number of items that represent subjects of particular interest for my country. Polish public opinion is following the dangerous trends in international situation with concern. That has been evidently reflected in public consultation that we have held prior to our departure for the General Assembly session. In our view it is desirable that the United Nations with ever greater vigor and consistency tackle today's world economic questions. Also, on that issue we will try to contribute our own share to the work of the session.

My 4-day visit to New York also provides an opportunity for bilateral meetings. I will have a number of them -- I would say quite many.

I would like to thank you very much for meeting us at the airport at this late hour. I do hope that information from the American mass media on my stay will be objective. [end recording]

The Polish delegation was cordially greeted at the airport by a group of Polonia:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Thank you for the nice welcome. It is very pleasant to meet countrymen in this land. I think that our stay will be useful -- We want that very much. It should serve Poland. [end recording]

General Wojciech Jaruzelski has already had the first of the planned meetings:

International Hotel: Here Wojciech Jaruzelski had talks with President of Brazil Dr Jose Sarney. The meeting, which passed in cordial atmosphere, was attended on the PPR side by Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, and Jan Kinast. Today's meeting is the continuation of a policy of cooperation with the Third World countries. Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India was an important part of this policy. Brazil, the largest state in Latin America, is an active member of Nonaligned Movement. It participates in the North-South dialogue, and is active within the so-called Group of 77, which includes states aiming at establishing a new, fairer economic deal.

The position of Brazil after this year's democratic election, which brought to power a center coalition under President Tancredo Neves, has considerably increased. After President Neves' death President Sarney continued on the path of gradual reforms.

Next Wojciech Jaruzelski went to the Rockefeller Center. After touring the building, the premier held a private meeting with the well known politician and businessman and chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank Supervisory Council, David Rockefeller.

This afternoon, American time, Wojciech Jaruzelski will meet the directors of TIME magazine led by Henry Grunwald. This press corporation publishes such well known periodicals as TIME, LIFE, FORTUNE, and MONEY, with a total circulation of over 16 million.

Next point of the program is a meeting with Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez in the UN building. In the evening a meeting with the Council on International Relations will take place.

Meets Private Council Members

LD261943 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 26 Sep 85

[By PAP correspondents Michael Czarnecki and Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 -- Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski met with members of New York's Council of International Relations [title as received] Wednesday evening. About 120 prominent personalities of the U.S. political, economic, and scientific world took part in the meeting which lasted some 2.5 hours, much longer than planned.

The council, established in 1921, is regarded the most prestigious institution of this type in the West. Its members belong to highly representative circles of the U.S. opinion-shaping elite, experts in international problems, among them former government members, businessmen and representatives of science and mass media. The meeting was presided over by New York DAILY NEWS editor-in-chief [title as received], James Hoge.

Premier Jaruzelski made an introductory statement and proceeded to answering questions.

Later in the evening, Jaruzelski received chairman of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, at the office of Poland's permanent representative in the United Nations.

Meets With Spain's Gonzalez

LD261156 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 26 Sep 85

[By PAP correspondents Michael Czarnecki and Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski met at the U.N. yesterday with Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez.

The talk focused on relations between Poland and Spain. The two sides expressed the will of their further development in line with the existing agreements between the two countries and the decisions of the CSCE Final Act.

In particular, the sides expressed their will to vivify the dialogue and contacts between Poland and Spain and to consider possibilities for expanded reciprocal co-operation in economy and culture. During the talk the two statesmen also discussed issues of current international situation and the role the United Nations can play in improving it. They stressed the attachment of the two countries to the cause of peace and the partner-like international cooperation.

The Spanish premier was accompanied by Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. On the Polish side, the meeting was attended by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

CZYREK ON PARTY TASKS IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU231849 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The Tasks of the Ideological Front and Party Members in the PPR Sejm Election Campaign"]

[Excerpts] The Sejm election campaign is in full swing. The first experiences that may be gleaned from it so far confirm the earlier conviction that the elections for the Ninth Sejm will encourage Poles to involve themselves together in the most important affairs of the nation and state and to proceed to a great and serious national discussion.

One must already note with respect the numerous activities from the PZPR, ZSL, SD, Pax Association, Christian Socialist Association, Polish Catholic-Social Union, PRON, trade and youth unions, and the Women's League for their honest efforts to create a proper organizational framework and suitable atmosphere for the preelection meetings. They are creating in the most concrete way possible a platform for dialogue on the subject of what socialist Poland is like and what it may and should be like. Their energy alone proves that progress has been made in national accord.

One may propagate the party's line and unite all citizens in support of its goals most effectively by setting one's own example either as an individual or as an entire organization. Fruitful work and effective social activity in combating wrongdoing are quite simply the best yardstick of the correctness of our ideas and the honesty of our intentions. These are the best possible forms of agitation and propaganda.

It is extremely important that we achieve significant progress in this sphere during the election campaign. It is the duty of ideological activists to point out to their fellow comrades the above ideological aspects of party activity.

We know that we may not always expect our best intentions to be immediately understood. However, we are continuing to appeal to common sense and rationalize our Polish socio-political discussion. Knowing the price that must be paid for lack of credibility, we do not want temporary accord based on empty promises from the authorities. We have seen that in the face of such a serious test as the Sejm elections we are not resorting to theatrical gestures toward working people. This proves that we treat the idea of partnership with society seriously.

We know at the same time that accord does not rule our struggle -- especially against those forces who, increasingly remote and increasingly opposed to the supreme interests of the nation and state, are trying to sabotage socialist renewal.

Accord also does not rule out struggle in the sense that we as a party are not giving up our political identity as a workers party that is faithful to communist traditions and ideals and also faithful in its friendship with the fraternal communist and workers parties.

Having said all this, we are aware that the progress we have made cannot satisfy us and that the requirement of the day is to perpetuate positive attitudes and improve the already-developed abilities to do political work.

The PPR Sejm election campaign is a particularly appropriate time in which to show that efforts for the sake of national accord and rebirth are yielding a rich crop.

SIWICKI COMMENTS ON Z288 BILLION DEFENSE BUDGET

LD262352 Waraw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] In Rzeszow members of youth organizations met candidates for deputies. The meeting was attended by Army General Florian Siwicki, deputy candidate on the national list and minister of national defense.

Youths gathered in Rzeszow and the Philharmonic orchestra welcomed deputy candidates with song. During a meeting lasting several hours, Gen Siwicki was asked many questions linked with the defense of the country, and military service.

[Begin Siwicki recording] I received with great satisfaction the request to meet representatives of young people from Rzeszow region. I am glad to be among you. Last year we earmarked 4.1 percent of the national income for defense, which amounted to Z288 billion. This was 7.25 percent of the state budget. In view of its modest budget, the Ministry of National Defense has been selectively introducing modern arms that increase the defense potential of our Army.

Our strategic weapon is the Polish soldier. The cadre of our Peoples Army and the level of training of our troops is high. The defense capability of our frontiers is being multiplied by the defense power of the Warsaw Treaty. [end recording]

DEPUTY PREMIERS ATTEND SOCIOECONOMIC CONFERENCES

LD261512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Zonal socioeconomic conferences began today in six regions. Problems connected with the realization of this year's socioeconomic tasks and matters submitted by the population at pre-election meetings are at the center of issues under discussion.

It is noted that the generally favorable sociopolitical situation in the regions cannot overshadow the negative views and critical voices that concern, among other things, housing construction, wage issues, and environmental protection. Much attention is also being paid to the work of the administration.

Deputy premiers are taking part in the conferences: Zbigniew Messner in Rzeszow, Roman Malinowski in Kalisz, Manfred Gorywoda in Katowice, Edward Kowalczyk in Torun, Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Gdansk, and Zbigniew Szalajda in Zielona Gora.

GDANSK CITES GLEMP IN CRITICIZING FRG REVISIONISM

LD260924 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Henryk Lechowski commentary: "The Example Given by the Primate of Poland"]

[Text] One of the most popular West German weeklies, DIE ZEIT, conducted in June of this year an interview with the primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp. The questions of the reporter, (Hans Jakob Stelle) concerned not only the childhood of the cardinal and matters of the church, but also purely political questions concerning, among other things, the issue of the Odra-Nysa border.

One question was: After the known exchange of letters between the episcopate of Poland and the FRG 20 years ago, we again hear arguments. One hears voices in the FRG asking about the border issue. The answer given by Cardinal Glemp was: This is linked with the increased political influence of emigre organisations in the FRG. I do not think there is anyone in Poland who desires a profound and real agreement between the Germans and Poles more than I. But this cannot be based on fiction, it must be based on the facts. If one considers the psychological and national factors, then I must state that on the Polish side there is more of a positive climate encouraging agreement than on the German side, where one hears increasingly louder revisionist voices. I receive maps from the FRG, Cardinal Glemp said, marked with the 1937 German borders. This does not produce a good climate. The reality regarding these territories is 10 million Poles, the third generation, a generation that did not go through the war and that thinks of these territories as its fatherland. That is why it is not realistic to speak today about revision of the borders, Cardinal Glemp said in conclusion.

I must admit that I read this interview for DIE ZEIT with considerable satisfaction for two main reasons. First, the church in Poland is disassociating itself from any kind of political activity, but the primate knows that this does not apply to every issue. That is why he is capable -- in situations when issues that are vital for the state and the nation are raised -- of taking up a tough, clear, and patriotic attitude. Secondly, it transpires from the words of Cardinal Glemp that in the issues of supreme importance to Poland, such as the issue of borders, security, the state of the economy, and foundations of the existence of the nation, differing views of the world are of secondary importance. Of primary importance is the issue of a strong state having an important standing in the world. All sections of our society rally around this issue.

In this respect, the church in Poland and its priests have always demonstrated unchanging patriotic attitudes, thus giving an example to the faithful -- as, for instance, was the case during the Hitlerite occupation and the postwar reconstruction. Here, without any doubt, Cardinal Wyszynski gave the example, and Primate Glemp is today following in his footsteps.

This year the revisionists in the FRG gave several dozen political performances, mobilizing tens of thousands of the so-called expellees, who shouted in many voices that Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia are German territories that must be returned to Germany. The present Bonn government also gives an ambiguous interpretation to the 1970 agreement on the normalization of relations. It is respected, but only, as stressed by Kohl, until the time of reunification of the German states. If we add to this deployment of the offensive Pershing II missiles in the FRG, and NATO plans, known as the program of a first victorious strike at the East Block states, then we must agree that the FRG under Christian Democratic rule creates yet again a worrying and destabilizing situation in Europe.

In this situation the state that is most threatened is Poland, as the country that is in the zone through which all European wars have passed in the past. This is why I would like to return yet again to the recent statement by Cardinal Glemp: In Szczecin he stressed the Polish origins of this city and warned the West German revisionists; and more recently, in Washington he stated loudly at the door of the White House that President Reagan's economic restrictions harmed the Polish nation, which is still suffering because of the shortages caused by the crisis.

The stance of Cardinal Glemp, which expresses the attitudes of the Polish episcopate and the whole Catholic Church, expresses, in my opinion, a political culture. Political culture, as we know, means the ability to recognize the reasons of state and to lift oneself above individual interests and controversy in viewpoints. It means the duty of all citizens to look after the security of Poland and its borders. Every state is respected by others if it expresses externally its internal cohesion and the unity of its citizens around matters that are vital to the state. Such an expression at present will be our attitude to the elections. Our voice will be the voice against any activities of the revisionists in the FRG, against those who wish to undermine the Yalta agreements. It will be a vote for secure borders, a strong state, and a Poland respected by the international community.

WALESA NOT VOTING; SAYS 'NO CHOICE' IN ELECTIONS

AU271003 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader, reaffirmed today that he "would not vote" in Polish legislative elections October 13. In a statement released to Western journalists here, Mr. Walesa said there was in fact "no choice" in the elections, the first legislative ballot since the strikes which led to the creation of Solidarity in August 1980.

"The regime, like a sovereign, dictates its conditions," he said. "I will not vote because I consider that we must once and for all stop acting like automatons who go with empty heads to the ballot box." He added: "I am persuaded that a very large part of the Polish population will act like me."

But Mr. Walesa did not call for a boycott, as have 100 Solidarity leaders of other unions outlawed when martial law was declared in Poland in December, 1981. These included the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) and the former detainees and political prisoners of the region of Warsaw.

Judicial authorities have called in the signatories of these appeals for "warning conversations", sources said here, adding that Mr. Walesa most likely does not wish to aggravate his already delicate situation. Authorities are investigating him on charges of "participation in an illegal organization" and have confined him to his home in the northern port of Gdansk.

CORONER CLAIMS ORTHODOX PRIEST COMMITTED SUICIDE

AU251623 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 26 (AFP) -- A Polish Orthodox priest found dead last June near Bialystok, in Eastern Poland, committed suicide and was not killed, the coroner who supervised the autopsy said today. But officials of the Polish Catholic Orthodox Church, when questioned today, said they still believed father Piotr Poplawski 41, was murdered, since it was "unimaginable that a priest could have ended his days."

Professor Mari Byrdy, who also supervised the autopsy of pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko after his murder last October, denied reports that the body bore knife marks. Her contention of suicide was backed up the prosecutor in Bialystok, who handled the investigation.

The Eastern Religious Studies Department of Keston College, near London, yesterday said the priest had been stabbed at least six times and beaten to death. It also alleged that the Polish Government was using the incident to fan rivalry between Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches here, though Polish Orthodox Church officials have denied that the priest's death had anything to do with politics.

Professor Byrdy stated flatly today that his death "was in no way a murder. He committed suicide, and his body was found hanging in a forest June 21," he said. She added: "Five Orthodox priests attending the autopsy and other than strangling traces on his neck, the body bore no marks."

Polish authorities up to now had said nothing official about the murder, nor had there been any references in the press.

The Orthodox Church, with between 500,000 to 600,000 followers, is the second largest in Poland behind the Catholic Church.

MARGUERITTE VIEWS SEJM ELECTION MEETINGS

PM191555 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Sep 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "When the Poles Learn Democracy"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The campaign for the Polish Sejm elections has entered its second phase. The first consisted of more than 2,000 meetings, during which the "proposed candidates" put forward by "electoral conventions" were presented to the citizens. Of these 1,677 people, 820 appear on the lists and are grouped in pairs between which the voter will have to make a choice. If you add to this the 50 candidates on the national list, there will be 460 deputies. These meetings enabled the citizens to put forward objections to possible candidates and to ask them questions about the situation in the country.

After following the candidates of constituency number one -- a huge constituency since it includes Warsaw center and Warsaw Mokotow (the biggest district of Warsaw) and extends up to 60km from the capital into rural districts like Gora Kalwaria or Prazmow-- I think three conclusions can be drawn from these meetings:

1 -- They were well attended. In rural districts attendance ranged from 100 to 1,000 people. There were 400 people in Mokotow, for instance, and 250 in the firehouse of Prazmow village, which was decorated with a banner in the national colors that read: "We are electing the Sejm of a Poland that is secure, well administered, and respectful of the law." This shows that the average citizen is increasingly rejecting the dramatic clashes taking part in "street cafes" and intellectual circles and is anxious to play a practice part in public affairs when given the opportunity.

2 -- They generated frank and lively discussions. The most striking legacy of the Solidarity days is that people are no longer afraid in the least, despite martial law. They say what they think loud and clear. When one candidate remarked that 16,000 people in the district were on housing waiting lists, a citizen replied: "Yes, it is by no means certain that those waiting for an apartment promised for 1983 will have it by 1990!" "Look at the country, at the state of our streets," another exclaimed. "The country has grown accustomed to dirt."

Two Stores for 17,000 Inhabitants

In Prazmow a worker in overalls exclaimed: "We have been building this People's Poland for 40 years and suddenly it seems we have nothing! How can this be?" Mrs Skalska, a fine peasant woman with a flowered shawl, went further: "I still have the program for the first postwar elections. We were promised that Prazmow village would be given a water supply. Well, we are still waiting!" As can be seen, the tone has been set.

3 -- They painted a disastrous picture of the situation in the country. In the rural districts the main problem is water, which is becoming scarcer and increasingly polluted. But there are many problems; agriculture is only 50 percent mechanized. But, citizen Skalska thundered, "the increase in the price of machinery is much more rapid than the increase in the purchase price of products. If this continues we will stop buying your machines!"

What is more, the quality of tractors is increasingly poor. The cost of veterinary services is excessively high. The peasant receives a poverty-level retirement pension of 25,000 per month (one-third of the average wage, which is much lower than that of a worker). In addition there is a law which only allows one child to inherit his parents' land. "What will become of my other sons?" one peasant asked. "Are they trying to accelerate depopulation of the rural districts?"

In the city and in the rural districts there are major problems in the health care sphere. One candidate, a lecturer at the polytechnical school, admitted that 50 percent of students in the country's top school are suffering from nervous illnesses and 25 percent from digestive tract problems. Another candidate, Waldemar Kajewski, the very popular head of the television sports service, explained: "In Sweden, 25 percent of working people play a sport. In the GDR 20 percent do so. In our country only 2 percent do!"

One voter noted the "very dangerous" drop in the percentage of workers' and peasants' children in universities. Another citizen criticized the fact that in Stegna District there are only two stores for 17,000 inhabitants. Artist Jan Karzewski, who is also a candidate, described the desperate situation in arts schools, and noted that the Academy of Music has only two harps, which "are used 24 hours out of 24 by the students!"

The last word in Prazmow was given by Ryszard Wojna, the best known candidate in the constituency and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. He pointed out first that only 10 percent of existing deputies are "standing for selection as candidates." The Sejm will therefore be very largely new, since only 7 or 8 percent of deputies will have had their mandates renewed. Mr Wojna stated: "I have listened to your demands with understanding but also with some anxiety. I must tell you that the next Sejm will not be in a position to satisfy them. Things must be seen as they are. We have these terrible credits to repay. Our children and perhaps our grandchildren will also have to pay them. We must grit our teeth."

SPD'S EHMKE ARRIVES FOR DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD251449 Hamburg DPA in German 1322 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (DPA) -- Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, arrived in Warsaw today for a visit to Poland lasting just 3 days. He is heading the German delegation in the SPD-PZPR disarmament working group. Helmut Becker, SPD parliamentary business manager, and Andreas von Buelow, the former minister of research and technology, came with him to Poland.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON SUHARTO VISIT

AU241211 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

["Joint statement" issued at the end of Indonesian President Suharto's official visit of friendship to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia and Mrs Tien Suharto paid an official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania from 16 to 19 September 1985. The distinguished Indonesian guests were accompanied on this visit by Sudharmono, minister state secretary, Prof Dr Y.B. Sumarlin, minister of state for Development planning, Prof Dr Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar, minister of foreign affairs and their spouses, Murdiono, minister, and secretary of the presidential office and Army General L.B. Murdani, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

President Suharto and Mrs Tien Suharto, as well as the other officials accompanying them, visited some socioeconomic units in Bucharest. The official Indonesian guests enjoyed a warm and cordial welcome, an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the peoples of the two countries nurture for each other.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, held official talks which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. During the talks, the sides informed each other about the current concerns of the two countries and peoples regarding the process of socioeconomic development and examined the stage of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Indonesia and the possibilities of continuously intensifying and diversifying these relations. The two heads of state also exchanged views on the major current problems of the international situation.

During the visit, working meetings were also held, attended by ministers and other official representatives of the two countries. During the meetings issues of common concern were discussed. The meeting on issues of developing bilateral economic relations was attended, on the Romanian side by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, Gheorghe Petrescu, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and other officials. In attendance on the Indonesian side were Prof Dr Y.B. Sumarlin, minister of state for development planning, Murdiono, minister, and secretary of the presidential office, and other officials. Discussions regarding some political issues were held between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and Professor Dr Kusumaatmaja Mochtar, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and other officials. Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, held a meeting with Army General L.B. Murdani, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces. During a meeting between Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and Sudharmono, minister secretary of state, president of Golkar of Indonesia, an exchange of information on the activity of the two organizations took place.

I.

Examining the current stage and the prospects of developing Romanian-Indonesian relations, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the positive course these relations have taken over the past years as a result of implementing the understandings reached at the Jakarta summit in November 1982. The presidents of Romania and Indonesia have also spoken in favor of further increasing and deepening relations between the two countries in all fields of joint interest.

In this context, the sides highlighted the particular importance of summit dialogues between the two countries, which give new scope to the Romanian-Indonesian cooperation and are fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries' friendly peoples in a free and independent socioeconomic development.

The two heads of state particularly stressed the importance of a more marked development of economic cooperation and commercial exchanges, thus ensuring a concrete basis for the bilateral relations and at the same time contributing to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Indonesian people. They also agreed that the governments of their respective countries should take all necessary measures to continuously increase economic relations based on solid, mutually advantageous foundations.

Stemming from the continuously increasing potential of the national economies of the two countries and from the priorities of their developing programs, the presidents of Romania and Indonesia decided to act for a more rapid finalization of the on-going talks on establishing economic cooperation objectives, for increasing the volume of commercial exchanges, and for establishing new projects and programs of cooperation.

Both presidents reiterated the positive activity carried out thus far by the two sessions of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in actively promoting economic cooperation between Romania and Indonesia and highlighted the role this commission plays in further developing economic relations between the two countries.

During the visit a document was signed on the basic principles of the long-term agreement between the Romanian and Indonesian governments regarding the export and import of goods during the 1986-90 period. Another document containing the results of the talks held during the Indonesian president's visit to Romania on developing economic cooperation was also signed. At the same time, the sides agreed to make continuous efforts to expand the legal framework of bilateral relations and to finalize negotiations regarding the signing of the agreements on civil aviation and on the offering of mutual guarantees for investments and avoiding double taxation.

Stressing the particular importance of direct contacts made with a view to a better mutual familiarization and continuous promotion of friendly relations between Romania and Indonesia, the sides agreed to increase the visit exchanges between representatives of the two countries and the ties between the representatives of enterprises and firms engaged or interested in developing economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges. Likewise, the two sides agreed to urge contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, between the representatives of the Romanian and Indonesian governments, and between youth and sports organizations. At the same time, the sides agreed to further stimulate development of existing scientific and cultural cooperation as well as cooperation in other fields of joint interest.

II.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia proceeded to a detailed exchange of views on current international problems and actions that have taken place in the contemporary world. They noted that the evolution of international relations during the past 3 years confirms the statements included in the joint declaration signed in Jakarta on 23 November 1982.

The two heads of state stressed the importance of the profound changes that have taken place in the contemporary world and reasserted the fact that the foundation of these changes is the ever stronger assertion of the will of all people and all countries to live freely and independently, their determination to end all forms of colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, their desire to be masters of their own destinies and national wealth, to freely choose their own path of social development, and to live together and cooperate in conditions of peace, security, and full equality.

Within this framework, the presidents of Romania and Indonesia stressed the need to base all interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to freely and independently choose its path of development without any outside interference.

The two presidents noted that tension and the danger of new conflicts and wars are persisting in the international situation, concluding the danger of a new world war, which could inevitably turn into a nuclear war leading to the destruction of life itself on our planet.

The two presidents reiterated the fact that in this situation, extremely dangerous to the destiny of mankind, the basic issue of our times is to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to proceed to disarmament, to eliminate all nuclear weapons from the earth, and to halt all actions of militarizing outer space.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the extremely dangerous international situation created in Europe by the deployment of medium-range missiles by the United States in some West European countries and the proceeding to nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. The two presidents stressed the need to act to halt the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to eliminate weapons already in place, leading to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons in the world, and to halt tests of such weapons and the militarization of outer space. They noted that such measures would be of particular importance for the peace and calm of all peoples.

Starting from the fact that up to the present Soviet-U.S. talks held in Geneva on issues of nuclear and space weapons have not brought about any results, the two presidents stressed the need that all European governments and all people of the world assume greater responsibility and unite their efforts -- regardless of any differences in social system, political, philosophical, and religious thinking -- and take action to halt the dangerous course of events leading towards a nuclear catastrophe and to save mankind from destruction, thus ensuring the right of all people and all mankind to free development, well-being, and progress. At the same time, the sides stressed the fact that efforts must be intensified within the Geneva disarmament conference in order to reach real agreements regarding general and complete disarmament under efficient international control, primarily to achieve nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents spoke in favor of establishing nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in southern and central Europe, in Southeast Asia, in the Indian Ocean, and in other regions of the world.

The presidents of Romania and of Indonesia reiterated the close interdependence existing between disarmament and development and stressed that within the disarmament process important human and material resources can be freed and utilized for the more rapid socioeconomic development of all countries, particularly the developing countries. This would have a positive impact on political stability throughout the world and on the entire world economy.

III. The two presidents expressed concern over the extension of hotbeds of tension in the world and resolutely spoke in favor of eliminating force and the threat of force from international life and resolving all conflicts and contentious issues through negotiations and political solutions, for the benefit of all people and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

In view of the continuous state of tension in the Middle East, the two presidents advocated a global, just, and lasting peace in that region, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem through the exertion of their inalienable rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. In this respect, both heads of state assessed that one should proceed in organizing a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as the Soviet Union, the United States, and other states which could make a positive contribution to solving Middle East problems.

The two heads of state called for an end without delay to the war between Iraq and Iran, for the withdrawal of troops by both sides within internationally recognized frontiers, and for a passage to negotiations aimed at peacefully solving the problems between the two countries ensuring their socioeconomic development under conditions of peace and good-neighborliness.

Exchanging views on the evolution of events in Southeast Asia, the two presidents called for a political solution to the Cambodian situation through the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country in order to achieve a broad national reconciliation in the interest of all countries and people in that area and the cause of peace and understanding in that region and throughout the world.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two heads of state reiterated the firm solidarity and support of their countries for the just struggle of the Namibian people -- under the leadership of SWAPO -- to win their national independence. They also stressed the need to continue international efforts to urgently implement the provisions of the resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia firmly condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa and expressed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of the broad peoples masses in that country to secure their vital rights and participation, on a fully equal footing, in running the state.

In view of the many conflicts in the world, which maintain and aggravate the international situation, the two presidents emphasized that all states involved in conflicts should urgently halt military hostilities and proceed to resolving contentious issues through negotiations; they also stressed the need for all states to pledge not to resort to force and not to interfere, under any form, in the domestic affairs of another country. In this respect, President Suharto highly valued the new initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the adoption by the United Nations of a solemn appeal addressed to all states in conflict.

IV. The presidents of Romania and Indonesia stressed that the international economic situation continues to worsen and the world economic crisis in fact affects all states in the world.

They pointed out that the situation of developing countries in particular has registered unprecedented aggravation following the inequitable policy promoted in international trade and the present financial policy, particularly the excessively high interest rates. In this respect, President Suharto emphasized the importance of the implementation of the Agreement on the Common Fund, concluded within UNCTAD, and the Integrated Program for Basic Products to the Indonesian economy.

The two heads of state spoke in favor of an overall solution to the problems of underdevelopment and for an urgent resolution of the foreign debt of developing countries. In this respect, they highlighted the need to intensify efforts within the United Nations to reach an appropriate agreement between developed and developing countries with a view to attaining a new international economic order.

Both presidents stressed that all states should realize that the economic crisis cannot be overcome and the stable development of the world economy cannot be ensured unless all complex problems of underdevelopment are resolved. Therefore, it is in the interest of all states, including the developed ones, to negotiate solutions to these problems and establish new relations of international cooperation on the basis of equality, equity, and mutual advantage. In this context, the two presidents pointed out the need to promote a constructive dialogue between the developing and developed countries.

In view of the complex and serious nature of international problems, Romania and Indonesia speak in favor of increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically resolving all these problems in the interest of people and of ensuring cooperation and peace in the world.

The two presidents pointed out the need to ensure the participation of all states, particularly the small- and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonaligned ones, in resolving the problems of contemporary life. In this respect, they stressed the great importance attached by Romania and Indonesia to the Nonaligned Movement and to cooperation among developing countries. The two presidents believe that everything should be done to overcome certain differences and conflicts between these countries and strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, so that they can concentrate their forces on actively participating in the resolution of the complex problems of international life, promote their socioeconomic development, and strengthen their national independence and sovereignty.

President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia explained the important role played by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in promoting cooperation between the developing member countries and presented the current concerns of that body, including efforts made to create an area of peace, freedom, and neutrality in that region. Both Presidents expressed the conviction that the activity carried out within ASEAN contributes to maintaining peace and stability in that region and promoting progress and prosperity.

The two presidents agreed to further intensify cooperation between representatives of their countries in various international organizations and bodies, within the United Nations and the Group of 77 developing countries, as well as within the Nonaligned Movement.

President of the SR of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto expressed full satisfaction with the new Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue and the talks and agreements reached on this occasion, with the conviction that they represent a new and very important contribution to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interest and for the benefit of the Romanian and Indonesian people and the cause of peace, independent development, progress, and cooperation in the world.

President Suharto and Mrs Tien Suharto cordially thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on their own behalf and on behalf of their retinue, for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended them throughout their official friendship visit to Romania. The Indonesian head of state and Mrs Tien Suharto invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU'S PAST, FUTURE PRC VISITS VIEWED

AU261614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1985 -- In the first half of October, the rich chronicle of the long-standing Romanian-Chinese, ties of durable friendship and manysided collaboration will register another highly significant moment: the official visit of friendship which the RCP general secretary and Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu will pay to the People's Republic of China. The RCP and Romanian state leader's fourth official visit of friendship to that country falls in the broad context of the numerous contacts between Romania and China, registered over the last twenty years more particularly.

The years of socialist construction have seen a powerful, manysided development of the Romanian-Chinese ties of solidarity and cooperation, laid on the lasting foundation of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance. The propelling force behind the continual expansion and deepening of these relations are the ties of collaboration and solidarity, the close and frequent contacts between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. The productive balance-sheet of these bilateral links attests to the decisive role played by the numerous summit meetings and talks held over the years in both Romania and China. The visit the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid to China in 1982, just as the visit the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, paid to Romania in 1984, the productive talks conducted on these occasions went down as outstanding contributions to the strengthening of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, opening broad horizons for the development of Romanian-Chinese relations as a whole.

Growing in accordance with the 1982 long-term agreement on economic and technical collaboration, with the other joint documents and understandings the two countries concluded, economic collaboration is prominent in their relations. At the end of the sixth session of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration, held in Bucharest last August, agreements were signed, apt to contribute to the further expansion of the two countries' cooperation in areas of mutual interest. Relations in science, education and culture, exchanges of experience in various fields of activity have developed also powerfully. Moreover, Romania and China actively cooperate in the international arena, at the United Nations and other specialized agencies, for the settlement of major issues of the international life, working for a halt to the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the cessation of the arms race, for peace, disarmament, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Public opinion in Romania awaits with keen interest the new meeting between the Romanian and Chinese party and state leaders, convinced that it will go down as another major contribution to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples, for mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of socialism, peace and collaboration throughout the world.

LCY CC PLENUM DISCUSSES FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Opens 25 Sep

LD251020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- The 20th Plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee opened here today to discuss the political aspects of external economic relations, particularly the foreign currency policy. The highest party body assesses that changes in the system of external economic relations are among the most essential preconditions for the implementation of the country's economic stabilization programme. New solutions to the field are to help surmount the present insularity of the Yugoslav economy, insufficient exports and the inadequate use of foreign credits and technology, which have seriously disturbed the country's external solvency, the LCY Central Committee points out.

It is the task of this plenum to facilitate through political action consultations on the preparation of new regulations in order to reach the best possible solutions as soon as possible. The Federal Assembly is expected urgently to adopt laws which would raise the country's economic and, particularly, export capacities.

Matic Makes Opening Report

LD251602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0445 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee resolutely insists that all key solutions in our economic system, including the systematic laws in our economic relations with foreign countries, be adopted by the end of the year and that economic and development policy measures to define the conditions of our economic activity in 1986 be laid down. This was stressed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium member Petar Matic in his introductory report at the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to ideopolitical questions of the system and policy of our economic relations with foreign countries.

The immediate reason for putting the foreign economic relations problems on the agenda is the fact that very contradictory and even unacceptable reaction has occurred to the proposed foreign currency system, which has caused difficulties in connection with the coordination of stands in the SFRY Assembly, stressed Matic. According to him it is no longer possible to ignore the fact that the area of economic relations with foreign countries not only is a latent focal point of conflicts between the economic interests of the republic and provinces, but is also partly the result of differing ideological concepts that are an expression of these interests and the conviction that the problems in this area can be resolved more successfully by going in for different orientations.

The stances the LCY Central Committee should adopt at the session today clearly define the policy of the LC and the ways and means of attaining the objectives and tasks of the economic stabilization program in the area of economic relations with foreign countries, said Matic. The adoption of these stances should substantially facilitate overcoming the still-present ideological differences in relation to the acceptance and implementation of the strategic orientation to a more comprehensive and efficient inclusion of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor and in relation to increasing production for export purposes. [TANJUG take two not received]

Current development suggests that some key objectives laid down by the resolution on development in 1985 will not be attained. Despite some good results attained in easing the pressure on the market, inflation is registering further growth. Intensified production, labor productivity, and exports -- especially to the convertible currency area -- also failed to materialize, said Matic. Compared with the same period last year, during the first 9 and 1/2 months this year exports of goods increased by 7 percent -- 2 percent to the convertible currency area -- and imports were up 5 percent. On the world market the conditions for the sale of our goods and services continue to be difficult and protectionism and pressure to reduce raw materials [as received] are being intensified. This is coupled with a constant increase of the cost of sophisticated technology, which also has negative effects on Yugoslavia.

Matic criticized the notions about exports being "a necessary evil" and not being a paramount requirement and condition for further economic and technological development and for ensuring that the repayment of our foreign debts is possible. The high rate of inflation, which for a long time has made sales on our domestic market more advantageous than exporting the goods -- particularly to the convertible currency area -- has suited these kinds of notions.

Positive changes in our foreign trade and payments balance sheet have been effected, said Matic, especially by radically reducing the import of commodities and services, especially investment equipment: This cannot be maintained over a long period of time without incurring consequences for our economic development. The overall commodity and services exports in the period 1981-85 will total approximately \$70 billion and will be about \$23 billion higher than during the preceding 5 years, while imports during the same period will increase by no more than \$8.5 billion.

Without a unified strategy of economic and technological development and of economic relations with foreign countries it is not possible to include Yugoslavia in international economic developments on a permanent basis, Matic continued. He pointed out the need resolutely to eradicate the growing etatism and bureaucratic centralism, technocratism, economic nationalism and separatism, group-ownership relations, and other negative tendencies. The weight of our activity must be on joint programs of development, production, and export within the framework of different forms of mergers, labor and resources pooling, and modern forms of cooperation with foreign countries, Matic stressed. Increased revenue, especially from services, money orders, and tourism, would make it possible for us gradually to reduce our foreign debt so that by 1990 it will not exceed 25 percent of our foreign currency influx. This will allow us to set aside more money to increase foreign currency reserves and create the conditions for the dinar becoming a convertible currency.

It is of special importance that during the period of transition until convertibility is attained manufacturers and active exporters who fulfill a major net foreign currency effect should be given priority when establishing their right to imports and foreign payments, stressed Matic. He added that those organizations that carry out an economically-rational substitution of imports should be supported. According to Matic, such solutions are particularly important in the case of equipment imports and further foreign indebtedness. Such criteria must be built into the temporary system to make sure equipment imports do contribute to a faster and a high-quality transformation of our economy. Foreign credits must be used in such a way as to ensure an intensified foreign currency influx and a regular fulfillment of commitments as regards these credits.

Restrictions on foreign currency requirements inherent in the temporary solutions must be understood to be provisional and inevitable in a situation where the demand is far in excess of what foreign currency we can supply.

The restrictions will gradually be reduced through the commodity and payment regimes and make way for full-market criteria that depend exclusively on the implementation of export results, a foreign currency influx, and stabilization of our balance of payments sheet on a permanent basis, said Matic. The practice of uncoordinated appearance on the world market and unfair competition between the firms that do enter world markets not only harms our economy but undermines the economic foundations of the SFRY and must be eliminated as soon as possible with maximum resolve, Matic went on to say. Elements of haphazardness must be replaced by a modern, rational, and adequately-deployed network of exporters.

The LCY, the Federation of Trade Unions, and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as organizations of associated labor and their associations themselves, carry a great responsibility for changes in the foreign economic system within the framework of implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, stressed Matic. Communists must work for discussions to be open and well argued, but they are also duty-bound to fight for solutions that are in keeping with the foundations of the system of socialist self-management, the constitutional position and responsibility of the working people, and the constitutional positions of the organs of sociopolitical communities and other institutions of our system. Parallel with this, Matic warned, Communists must resist manifestations of the unprincipled politicization of economic problems, the introduction of ideologically obsolete and unacceptable stands, and procedures of bourgeois ideology and nationalistic and other antiself-management and antisocialist approaches to the solution of complex socioeconomic problems, including the problems of economic relations with foreign countries.

Matic pointed out the LCY Central Committee Presidium's activity in connection with the difficulties concerning the draft law pertaining to the area of our foreign economic relations and the unacceptable politicization that has occurred in our society concerning the system and policy of our economic relations with the world. In keeping with the LCY Central Committee Presidium's conclusions, an analysis was carried out in the central and provincial committees of the situation that had arisen as a result of the stands of the Slovene and Croat Assemblies, and of vehement criticism of proposed legislation, facile qualifications, and justified criticism of the proposed law. This activity, stressed Matic, has made it possible for the difficulties to be overcome and the process of coordination of views on proposed laws to be continued -- with the aim that the laws pertaining to this area be adopted as soon as possible. The debate on the manner of resolving the problems in this area was entered into with great differences, but the debate was concluded with an agreement on the substance of the solutions. We proceeded from the knowledge that solutions can be sought only if one bears in mind the totality of economic stabilization, objectives, and tasks, coupled with the need for a coordinated implementation of the solutions in all the areas of the economic system and of the development and economic policy, Matic said. Such an approach has made it possible for the differences to be overcome because all the participants in the discussion accepted the principles and the directions of the way the problems are to be resolved as suggested in the draft stances for this session, said Matic.

The stances that the Central Committee should adopt today, stressed Matic, must constitute a special commitment for the LCY leadership and LC members in the delegate assemblies to help find what are on the whole the best solutions. We must be clear on the fact that the main problems in our economic relations with the world are not only or primarily in better or poorer laws or in the foreign currency system or policy, which are not unimportant, but in the slow way the economy is adapting itself to the criteria and demands of the world market -- to which the inadequate economic policy of our country has contributed -- said Matic, stressing that therein lies the substance of the troubles and of the roots of republican-provincial disputes.

Higher and higher quality production, which secures higher and more competitive exports and therefore also a higher level of foreign currency influx, would contribute to removing many misunderstandings in our society, while many disagreements would not arise in this particular form at all. However, in order to achieve this solution in the foreign currency system and policy are of great importance, stressed Matic. We should not close our eyes to the fact that the performance of the Yugoslav economy, especially its manufacturing industry, is half that of the West and the burden of our foreign debt and inflation, for which the Federal Executive Council and other appropriate factors cannot find an adequate solution, will be with us for several years to come, Matic warned. We have to bear all these things in mind when we strive for the proposed or other solutions relative to the system of our economic relations with the world.

In proposing that following the discussion the proposed stances be adopted in toto, Matic concluded by saying that after this session the specific tasks have to be laid down and defined for all those to whom these stances refer and full responsibility for their implementation on the part of the members, organizations, and leadership of the LC and the Central Committee itself ensured.

Zarkovic Gives Closing Speech

LD260949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Closing Speech by Vidoje Zarkovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The fact that the LCY Central Committee today could unanimously adopt ideopolitical attitudes on further development of the system and policy of economic relations with foreign countries, particularly on the system and policy of foreign exchange, is very significant in itself, said Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a closing speech. This fact is even more significant because it is a matter of a very big complex set of questions that have particular importance for the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and for relations in our community, and because it is known that conservative opinions about some very significant questions from this area have existed for a considerable time and still exist in the LC and society. These differences have so far had a negative impact on the development of the system and our struggle to implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. I think, he added, that with the adoption of these attitudes we should put a stop to such a situation with respect to these questions.

The adoption of the attitudes shows that ideopolitical attitudes in the LCY, regardless of how complex or big it is, can be harmonized and explained only if these questions are put on the agendas of meetings of the organizations and forums of the LCY and discussed in an open, democratic, and comradely way, and only if these discussions rely as much as possible on the attitudes and propositions of as many working people and experts from associated labor and scientific institutions as possible. If we are not working in this way or going to work in this way when it comes to conservative opinions, then it is inevitable -- whether we want it or not -- that a scope for haphazard activity will emerge: Rather than being solved our problems will become more grave, while our ideological and actional unity will weaken. Therefore, Zarkovic said, a discussion conducted in such a way on the problems of the foreign exchange system is very instructive both for the working method of the Central Committee and for the LCY as a whole and other unsolved questions in the development of our system.

However, with the adoption of these attitudes the LCY has carried out only one of its obligations and tasks with respect to these questions.

We are facing that more difficult part of the job: a determined struggle for their implementation. If these and other attitudes that are being established by the LCY Central Committee do not contribute to changing undesirable practices and improving the situation in the society, then the great effort put in to prepare these attitudes will be futile. Therefore, it is an obligation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the LC provincial committees and all Communists in self-managing and state organs and the delegate system to undertake numerous measures so that these attitudes are implemented in our practice as soon and consistently as possible. In this connection, Zarkovic added, it is necessary that in practical activity our attention is focused on several questions in order to successfully implement the attitudes adopted today. One of these directions is that in the SFRY Assembly, proceeding from the attitudes that the Central Committee adopted today, all questions related to the laws regulating economic relations with foreign countries should be harmonized as soon as possible so that these laws can be adopted as soon as possible.

One of the participants in the discussion said that our attitudes should not prejudice solutions in the SFRY Assembly. I think we should not be afraid of that. The aim of the discussion was to establish ideopolitical attitudes, on the basis of which, among other things, attitudes in appropriate assembly chambers should be harmonized. Such activity by the LCY in relation to Communists in the delegate system is not only its right but also its constitutional obligation. These attitudes obligate central and provincial committees, members of the LCY Central Committee, and all Communists in the delegate system and the executive organs of delegate assemblies to fight so that the remaining unharmonized views on the laws in the field of economic relations with foreign countries are harmonized as soon as possible on that basis.

It is the duty of Communists in the Federal Executive Council, the federal administrative organs, the appropriate republican and provincial bodies, and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy bodies and the appropriate republican and provincial organs, in particular, to adopt all legal normative acts in time, so as to make it possible for the new foreign exchange system and the system of foreign economic relations to come into effect by 1 January next year. If this is not done, our country will have no foreign exchange system from 1 January 1986, Zarkovic warned, since the Yugoslav Constitutional Court has ruled that many of the regulations of the existing foreign exchange law are invalid. This would have incalculable consequences for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Another way of securing realization of the standpoints adopted today as quickly and successfully as possible is to incorporate the decisions contained in these standpoints into the new medium-term development plans in as consistent way as possible.

The third way in which this could be done is for Communists to invest effort to activate the entire delegate system -- and Communists in self-managing associated labor in particular -- in order to achieve a more economical increase in export-intended production and in exports and to improve Yugoslavia's balance of payments.

It was only right that during today's debate emphasis was placed on the importance of securing faster cooperation between organizations of associated labor in material production in their efforts to carry out programs of increasing export-bound production and exports. The organization of the economy on this basis cannot be done in a haphazard way or by spontaneous activity of individual organizations of associated labor, although they are expected to be the proponents of such activities. That kind of cooperation should be given a deeper ideopolitical meaning and encouraged in a more specific way by society's subjective forces, Communists in the delegate system, and particularly by Communists in the republican, provincial, and federal executive councils; the chambers of economy; and economic associations.

In my view it is particularly important for appropriate organs to make efforts to formulate a concrete program of urgent actions that would lead to the convertibility of the dinar. Devaluation of the dinar and fall in its value causes great political and economic damage to our community. We must therefore work out a program for protecting our currency. In doing this we must continue to adhere to the policy of realistic exchange rates and active and positive interest rates.

The accomplishment of tasks in the sphere of economic relations with abroad has a direct effect on our present internal situation because in the situation of galloping inflation and an encumbered economy, when organization of associated labor see their share in the distribution of realized income constantly falling, it is inevitable that many economic criteria should become warped and that the intensity of the subjective forces' action in the struggle for more sensible production and more effective participation in the international division of labor should diminish.

We should be much more concerned, Zarkovic said, about certain tendencies and make efforts to oppose them vigorously. The central problem lies in the fact that the anti-inflationary policy is not being implemented. At such a high rate of inflation it is difficult to pursue a sound economic and developing policy. In view of this, he added, the most urgent task in our struggle to bring about economic stabilization is to reduce the rate of inflation. At its 17th session the Central Committee adopted very good conclusions with regard to the anti-inflationary program itself. Unfortunately, these conclusions are not being implemented in the way we envisaged.

I think that as a society we have failed to take effective measures to change these trends. As long as we fail to do this and instead try to solve problems by taking small insignificant steps these tendencies will persist.

When establishing economic policy for the year 1985 [as received] and the new medium-term plan we shall have to make a more thorough analysis of the extent to which the conclusions of the 17th LCY Central Committee session on the anti-inflationary program are being implemented -- or, as the case may be, are not being implemented -- and, if not, why not. We must also stress the need for more radical measures if the situation is to be changed. The Presidium will soon decide on whether to propose to the Central Committee that a special session of the LCY Central Committee be convened or whether the subject should be discussed at the Central Committee's session scheduled to discuss the medium-term development plan, the assessment of this year's economic trends, and the formulation of next year's economic policy, said Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the end of his address.